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The Mercury.

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tablished June, 1758, and is now in the one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The work of installation of the Newport Chamber of Commerce is proceeding apace and this week marked the stage where the primary election was held in which the members select 24 candidates for the Board of Directors, from whom 12 will be elected on the final ballot. The final ballot will be mailed to the members on Tuesday next and the result of the election will be known on Friday, May 14, as soon as the counting can be completed after the polls close at noon.

The office has been a busy place during the past week, with the holding of group meetings, collection of dues and arrangements for the primary election and it has been necessary for the office force to work far into the evening of some days.

The membership still continues to increase gradually and has now reached 1206. As there are still a number of memberships that are likely to come in it is fair to assume that within a comparatively short time the membership of the organization will reach 1250 or more.

The same spirit of co-operation which so strongly marked the campaign still continues and the group meetings and other gatherings of the organization have been marked with unusual enthusiasm.

The group meetings have in each instance proved to be very interesting as the members gather in the Chamber offices and discuss two questions—first "What the Newport Chamber of Commerce can do for the benefit of their business or profession," and second "What in their opinion the Chamber of Commerce should first undertake for the benefit of Newport as a whole." The number of ideas that have been advanced by the members have been widely diversified and without doubt the program of work which will result from a compilation and tabulation of these answers will be an interesting document to every resident of Newport.

This will be the chart by which the organization will shape its course during the coming year, and it is essential that every member record his wishes as to what the organization should do so that the composite may indicate not only what is wanted but who wants it, for the appointment of committee members will come very largely from the ranks of those who express a preference for the accomplishment of a certain subject.

During the coming week there will be two or more additional group meetings and another forum meeting on Friday evening, at which time some subject of interest to the membership will be discussed and the result of the final ballot for directors will be made known to the membership.

The collection of membership dues is proceeding rapidly and will continue so up to the closing of the polls on Friday noon, May 14, which is the "dead" line. Members who have not made some payment on their dues at that time will be debarred from the privilege of voting, but at the rate dues are pouring into the office there will be very few persons who have not qualified for their final ballot.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Eppley have purchased a large tract of land on upper Ayrault street and will probably erect a handsome residence there in the near future. They have been summer residents for several seasons and now desire to have a home of their own in this city.

The Newport Portuguese Benefit Association has purchased a tract of land on Fenner avenue as a picnic ground.

The double-ender ferry boat Bristol will go into service in a few days.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The monthly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Tuesday evening, when bills were approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations, amounting to something over $30,000. Bids were opened for furnishing the city with $50,000 in anticipation of taxes and went to the Old Colony Trust Company at 5.90.

Steps were taken to begin the new school work, by the adoption of resolutions authorizing the issuance of $75,000 in bonds to repair the Rogers High School, $75,000 in bonds for the High School addition, and $50,000 in bonds for the new Broadway school. These bonds will be used to start the work, but much more money will have to be raised by the sale of bonds as the work progresses.

At the weekly meeting of the board on Thursday evening, both Mayor Mahoney and Alderman Thompson were unavoidably absent. President Frank J. Hughes was in the chair. A hearing on the claim of Miss Rebecca Wood for damages alleged to have been received by a fall on a defective sidewalk was scheduled for this evening, but her counsel, Mr. F. F. Nolan, was in Washington in attendance upon the Naval Court of Inquiry, so the hearing was continued for one week.

A petition for a license to operate a motor hackney from a man who holds a regular position and wished to do a hackney business in his off time, was laid on the table for a time and the petitioner was directed to appear in person. The application was not endorsed by Freeborn Coggeshall, the superintendent of hacks, because he felt that there are already too many taxis and that the men who devote their whole time to the business should not be in competition with those who held other positions.

The offer of Thomas M. Norman of the quarry on the Hazard land as a public dump was accepted on recommendation of the street commissioner. There was a great deal of routine business transacted.

Newport will be the headquarters for many of the ships and men of the fleet during the coming summer, and within a few days the advance guard of the large fleet will be here. The first to arrive will be the submarines, and they will soon be followed by the destroyer fleet, while it is expected that the big ships will arrive in midsummer. While the personnel of the fleet is not as large as it was during the war, there will be enough men to make a very noticeable increase in the summer population.

May thus far has been very wet and disagreeable, with unseasonably low temperatures. Wednesday morning the temperature was only a few degrees above freezing and was so low as to break all records for many years. The trees are beginning to come out into leaf, but the season is very backward indeed.

The Newport Daily News has reached the ripe age of seventy-four years, having been published continuously for nearly three quarters of a century. During that time it has been a power for good in the community.

The third member of the trustees in bankruptcy in the case of the Darling-Slade Company has been selected, the man first appointed having been found ineligible. Mr. Thomas F. Kecher of this city has now been appointed.

Mr. Daniel J. Walsh, who conducted a liquor saloon on West Marlboro street for many years, died at his home on Elm street on Friday after a long illness. He was well known throughout the city.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice and Mr. Chester A. Ober are expected back from their exploring expedition along the Amazon some time next week. They have had many exciting adventures.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crandall and daughter Marion, of Chicago, are spending a few weeks in Newport to renew old acquaintances.

Mayor Jeremiah P. Mahoney of this city is being talked of as the Democratic candidate for Governor this fall.

Mr. Benjamin T. Langley has purchased the electrical equipment business of Mr. Julius Engel on Broadway.

Congressman and Mrs. Clark Burdick are planning a trip to Japan in the early summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Buffum have returned from Philadelphia.

SOLDIERS' BONUS BOARD

The representatives of the Soldiers' Bonus Board of the State of Rhode Island have been in Newport this week and have held daily sessions at the City Hall in order to give Newport veterans a chance to register without the necessity of going to Providence. There was considerable congestion in the board's offices in this city, due to the fact that there are a large number of men to be registered, the time assigned to Newport was short, and that it takes a long time to fill in all the blanks that are required before the bonus can be awarded.

Discharged soldiers or men still in the service are required to present certain papers before they can complete their registration and this has also caused some delay and necessitated extra trips to the City Hall on the part of some of the applicants. It is expected that the actual money will be paid to those entitled to it in about a month.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB

Mrs. Frank Hammill of Bristol gave the third in her series of lectures before the Newport County Women's Republican Club on Thursday, with a large attendance. She described the legislative processes in this lecture, telling of both National and State Legislatures. Mrs. Edward J. Moulton of Providence described the doings of the Rhode Island Women's Republican Club and Mrs. James Griswold Wentz of New York made a plea for General Wood as the Republican nominee for President.

The Newport County Women's Republican Club is constantly growing, and the headquarters recently opened in Carr's Bookstore have proved very advantageous.

SUPERIOR COURT

Judge Barrows came to Newport on Monday to preside over the session of the Court on motion day for May. While there were a number of cases to be assigned for trial, there were not many motions to be argued. There was a long hearing in a Tiverton equity case which carried the court over into the next day. This was Thomas E. Hurst vs. Mary Ann Brayton and Eleanora S. Brayton, and involved the rights to an alleged right of way in the town of Tiverton. Like most of such cases there were many witnesses to be heard as to the use of such a right of way in the past and many records to be examined. The case was tedious and long drawn out.

The trial races to select the yacht to defend the America's cup will be sailed off Newport beginning early in June. A number of races will be sailed by the Resolute and the Vanitie to select the better boat for the international contest. In spite of the great interest in yachting this year, the number of yachts actually in commission will not be very great because of the difficulty in securing crews.

Following the dissolution of the great street railway system that formerly controlled the Newport & Fall River Street Railway, the local company is deprived of the use of the big repair plants further north, and a large work department has been added to the car barn on Vernon avenue, where any sort of the car repair work can be acomplished.

While the Providence barbers are considering a proposition to raise the price of hair cuts to fifty cents, the Newport barbers are thinking of boosting the price to seventy-five, having been charging fifty for some time. It is a safe prediction that if the price here goes up the local barbers will find a sudden falling off in business. The people will stand about so much and no more.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the Colony of Rhode Island and a number of flags were displayed about the city in honor of the day. The gun squad of the Newport Artillery fired a salute at noon, and there were commemorative exercises in the public schools, but aside from these features there was little observance of the day in Newport.

The Naval apprentices marched through the streets last Wednesday and presented a fine appearanc. This was the first practice march that has been held for several weeks, because of the rains that have interfered.

Henry Rougas, who was shot in the Presto Lunch last week, is progressing rapidly toward recovery. Two bullets have been extracted and he hopes to be out soon. His assailant is still confined to the jail.

WILLIAM C. SCOTT

Mr. William C. Scottt, a well known business man, died at his home on High street last week, after having been in poor health for some years. He had been critically ill for some two weeks.

Mr. Scott was a son of the late Captain Henry D. Scott, and was born in Fairhaven, but had spent practically his entire life in Newport, his family having removed to this city while he was a small boy. He was employed for a time in the drug store of the late William H. Cotton, and later entered the grocery store of his father, succeeding to the business upon the latter's retirement. He had built up a large and successful business and was able to hold his own against ever increasing competition.

Mr. Scott took a deep interest in the affairs of the Newport Co-operative Association for Saving and Building, and had served for many years on the board of management. He was a member of Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, but devoted the greater part of his time to his business and his family.

He is survived by a widow and two children, Mr. Harry T. Scott, who has been associated with his father in business, and Miss Laura Tew Scott. He also leaves three sisters, Mrs. Joseph S. Tompkins, Mrs. Elmer E. Nickerson, and Mrs. William Boyce, a brother, Mr. Henry W. Scott, and a half-brother, Mr. Charles F. Scott.

Y. M. C. A. ELECTION

At the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A., held late last week, various annual reports were read and the following officers were elected:

President—Harry A. Titus.

First Vice President—Frederick Weir.

Second Vice President—George H. Bryant.

Treasurer—George W. Bacheller, Jr.

Recording Secretary—Fred P. Webber.

Directors—John R. Austin, George W. Bacheller, Jr., Judge Hugh B. Baker, Ralph R. Barker, George H. Bryant, William J. Cozzens, Edward Griffith, Albert F. Haas, John T. Haire, Dr. Norman M. MacLeod, William P. Sheffield, Jr., Harry A. Titus, Fred P. Webber, Frederick Weir, Benjamin T. White.

The Naval Court of Inquiry into the charges of the Newport Ministers' Union has now removed its activities to Washington and it is probable that when the sessions there are completed the work of the Court will be over. It is expected that among the witnesses to be examined in Washington will be Secretary Josephus Daniels and Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt. Attorney Frank F. Nolan has gone to Washington as counsel for the Ministers' Union, and Rev. Stanley C. Hughes will also be in attendance at the sessions of the Court. The public will be greatly interested when the finding of the court is announced, for the investigation has been very thorough.

Work is still progressing on the Bath Road widening, but it has been greatly delayed by the wet weather of the spring season. It is hoped to complete the excavation by the steam shovel in about a week, but there will still be a great deal of work to be done before the road can be properly graded and curbed for use. It is hoped that all will be finished before the beginning of the summer rush to the Beach, but it will take some hustling.

The June sesion of the Superior Court will doubtless be a busy one. There will be a number of cases for the grand jury to consider, some of them being very serious. One man is now held at the Newport County Jail on a charge of murder, and another on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder. It is seldom that Newport County sees two such serious cases within a few weeks.

The city men have had a hard job this week removing the Liberty tree from the position it has long occupied at the junction of Thames and Farewell streets to the lot given by Miss Ellery as a public park. The roots had embedded themselves in the solid pavement and wrapped around the granite posts in such a way that it was very difficult to free them.

There is very little coal in Newport, and dealers are limiting delivery to customers. This is the season of the year when dealers are generally reducing prices to encourage the stocking up for next winter, but nothing doing now.

There is a strong possibility of a painters' strike in Newport. The men are demanding seven dollars a day and threaten to go out unless their demands are acceded to.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Newport held the center of the stage at the Democratic State Convention in Providence on Thursday, when former Senator Patrick J. Murphy of this city was elected a delegate to the National Convention in a three-cornered fight in which Cornelius C. Moore of this city and Albert B. West of Providence were the other candidates. The convention developed into one of the real old-fashioned Democratic variety over this contest, threats of personal violence and a continuous uproar prevailing. Some of the enthusiastic backers of both Newport men were ready to enter into personal hostilities but were prevented from coming into close contact. The genial former Senator had the majority with him and carried off the honors, his election as a delegate being made unanimous after the votes were counted.

Ladies occupied seats as delegates to the convention for the first time in the history of Rhode Island, and their view of the proceedings of their first active participation in politics was such as to encourage all women to ally themselves with another party. The chairman was constantly demanding order, but his gavel was of little effect and the proceedings during the contest for the Newport delegate were tumultuous in the extreme.

Nine of the delegates to the National Convention were elected without opposition and the tenth delegate was taken up alone. For this position Cornelius C. Moore and Patrick J. Murphy were nominated, Thomas B. Connolly supporting the former and Judge Mortimer A. Sullivan the latter, although Judge Sullivan was not actually a member of the Convention. He had been elected a delegate to the Convention, but being late in arriving Mr. J. J. Martin had been elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Martin tried to withdraw in favor of Judge Sullivan, but was not permitted, and Judge Sullivan took the floor and held it in spite of the protest of Mr. Connolly. When some of the delegates attacked the Democratic standing of Mr. Connolly an uproar burst forth, which was the beginning of hostilities. From then until the votes were cast there was constant confusion. The name of Mr. West was offered in hope of ending the controversy, but he received little support. Senator Murphy took the stage in his own behalf and after much effort secured a hearing.

The Convention adopted resolutions of various kinds and heard various addresses.

RED MEN'S DOINGS

On Wednesday evening, May 5, about fifty members from Weenat Shassitt Tribe of Newport and Canonchet Tribe of Valley Falls visited Watchemoket Tribe of East Providence and witnessed the advancement of fourteen candidates to the Hunters and Warriors degrees. Remarks were made by several Past Great Sachems and visiting brothers.

On Thursday evening, May 13, the members of the Chiefs Degree of Weenat Shassitt Tribe will leave by special train for Valley Falls to visit Canonchet Tribe of that place and confer the Chiefs degree upon a class of candidates.

On Sunday evening, May 16, the members of Weenat Shassitt Tribe, accompanied by the Municipal Band, will attend Emmanuel Church in a body, that being the 33d anniversary of the institution of the Tribe.

The 33d Great Sun Council Fire of the Great Council of Rhode Island, Improved Order of Red Men, will be held at Pawtucket on Thursday, May 20. Weenat Shassitt Tribe of this city will be represented by a large delegation of Past Great Sachems and Past Sachems.

The new stone crusher for the use of the highway department is expected to arrive in Newport at any time, having been shipped from the builders some time ago. It will not take long to erect the new machine and as soon as this is accomplishd, Street Commissioner Sullivan anticipates no difficulty in keeping a supply of crushed stone ahead of the street gangs. It took a long time for the board of aldermen to decide upon the purchase of this stone crusher, which accounts for the delay in receiving it.

Mr. James Collins of Providence, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of Rhode Island, with a large staff of officers, came to Newport on Friday afternoon, and was the guest of honor at the first annual dinner of the Newport County Past Masters Association, which was held in Masonic Temple. A large attendance of the Past Masters of the County was expected.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Mrs. Elisha Clarke Peckham Celebrates 90th Birthday

Many friends and relatives of Mrs. Elisha Clarke Peckham helped her celebrate her birthday anniversary. Mrs. Peckham is ninety years of age and enjoys good health and is actively interested in the events and affairs of the present time. Mrs. Peckham was born May 3, 1830. She spent her anniversary at her home, where all of her eleven living children, except Mrs. C. Louise Perry of Buffalo, N. Y., and R. Wallace Peckham of France, were with her. Among the many guests were the twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Elton Peckham of Newport, who are great-grandchildren, and C. Genevieve Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Martin, who is a great-great-grandchild. Mrs. Peckham received many remembrances of flowers, fruit, candy, money and potted plants and a large birthday cake richly frosted and decorated with nuts and colored candles, forming the two dates. Then 90 candles were placed upon the cake, representing both the 90 years and the number of descendants, being 11 children, 34 grandchildren, 44 great-grandchildren and 1 great-great-grandchild. The cake was made by Mrs. Benjamin W. H. Peckham. Bouquets were sent Mrs. Peckham from the Pomona Grange, of which Mrs. Peckham is chaplain, and from the Epworth League and Aquidneck Grange.

A small number of the members of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met on Tuesday. Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham gave an informal talk on the "Far East," including Persia, Egypt, Syria and Turkey.

The Berkeley Dramatic Club of the Berkeley Parish held its monthly business meeting on Friday evening. The entertainment was in charge of Misses Leona and Dorothy A. Peckham and Mr. Harris Peckham.

Miss Mary Barclay of Providence has been guest of her sister, Miss Jean Barclay at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chase.

Mrs. Daniel Chase gave a party at her home on Oliphant Lane in honor of the birthday anniversary of her son, Mr. Fred Shaw. The evening was spent with games and music and a cobweb stunt was played. The prize was won by Miss Martha Allen. Mrs. Chase was assisted by Miss Noille Paquin, principal of the Oliphant School. Refreshments consisting of cake, ice cream and fruit punch were served. Master Shaw cut and distributed a beautiful birthday cake decorated with 15 candles. He received many beautiful and useful gifts.

At a business meeting of the Paradise Reading Club recently the following officers were unanimously elected.

President—Mrs. Clifton B. Ward.

Vice President—Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham.

Secretary—Mrs. Edward J. Peckham.

Treasurer—John Nicholson.

The last meeting of the year, which is an annual social event, will be held at the home of Mrs. W. Clarence Peckham, the date to be set later. Mrs. Harry E. Peckham, Mrs. Clifton B. Ward and Mrs. Clarence Peckham were appointed a committee on entertainment for the social. Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham was appointed a program committee.

At a business meeting of the Holy Cross Guild the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Clarence C. Thurston.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Annie R. Chase.

Miss Chase has filled this office since the Guild was organized, twenty years ago or more. The President will appoint the other officers later.

Captains of Team No. 2, Miss Dorothy C. Peckham and Lawrence S. Peckham, gave an entertainment at the new Berkeley Parish House on Tuesday night, which was very well attended. Music was furnished by the Royal Hawaiian Jazz orchestra. Numerous songs and humorous readings were rendered. During the intermission a five and ten cent sale was held. Dancing followed, and the affair was considered a success in every way. The orchestra gave their services to add to the fund for the debt on the parish house.

Miss Ruth Murray, home economics agent of the Newport County Farm Bureau, conducted the second class in millinery in the Methodist Episcopal Church parlors. The class was well attended.

Miss Murray and Miss Leona Peckham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham, attended the Junior "prom" of the Rhode Island Agricultural College, where Miss Peckham's brother, Mr. J. Wallace Peckham, is a student.

St. Columba's Guild held its regular meeting at the new parish house on Friday afternoon.

A supper was given on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock in the parlors of the M. E. Church. The supper was in charge of Mrs. George Irish, Mrs. John Nicholson, and Mrs. John Peckham. The entertainment was particularly for the children and was in charge of Mrs. Walter Barker and Mrs. Julia Brown.

Rev. I. Harding Hughes recently announced his engagement to Miss Josephine Bowen of Lincolnton, N. C. The wedding will take place in August. The news came as a complete surprise and Rev. Mr. Hughes was overwhelmed with congratulations and good wishes.

Two war etchings of the Rheims Cathedral, exterior and interior, framed in oak, have been given by Miss Alice Brownell, president of St. Columba's Guild, and are hung in the new parish house.

NEW SPORT SUIT FOR SPRING

Here we have the newest type of sport suit, consisting of a white flannel skirt and rich garnet duvetyn jacket embroidered in novel patent leather design.

BLOUSES WORN BY GRANDMA

Dark Taffeta Waists to Match Tailored Suits in Color Were Prime Favorites.

Our grandmothers wore dark taffeta waists to match their tailored suits in color. This was considered a smart as well as a practical fashion at that time. This season sees taffeta blouses again the mode, but now they are of the short overblouse variety that quite eclipse all others in hip fullness by having narrow, fluted ruffles from the waistline to the bottom of the blouse.

The tops as well as the bottoms of blouses show evidence of the designer's efforts to produce new and startling effects. Just why many makers of clothes are trying so hard to launch the high collar nobody knows. It is apparent, however, that their efforts are not meeting any marked degree of success, probably because women find the collarless bodice so comfortable that they are unwilling to discard it for a high flaring collar which is uncomfortable despite its smartness.

Some of the new silk blouses have plaited ruffs flaring about the ears after the manner of the wired collars that Madeleine et Madeleine brought out early in the autumn. One bodice, of brown crepe, has a plaited ruff of the silk encircled by a narrow suede cravat.

BLACK AND WHITE COSTUMES

Frock of Black Satin de Laine Is Suggested; White Crepe de Chine Is Attractive.

For the first warm day when one can venture out without the topcoat, notes a fashion writer, I suggest a frock of black "satin de laine," rather short of waist with high choker collar, long, tight-fitting sleeves, set in at their normal place and buttoned all the way down to the wrist with tiny buttons. The skirt is plaited at the sides, while back and front folds are plain and fasten to the side plaits with numberless small buttons and buttonholes. These buttons are black embroidered in white silk, and the buttonholes are also worked in white.

For sunny days, "somewhere in America," to be taken away by the lucky traveler, is a young girl's costume, made entirely of white crepe de chine. The skirt is formed of three wide circular flounces, whose scalloped edges are heavily embroidered in black silk. The girdle, neck line and cuffs are also touched with the heavy black silk embroideries. A great hat of black straw lined in white georgette crepe accompanies this frock.

Good Home-Made Soap.

Five pounds lake warm grease; dissolve one can of lye in one quart of water; let it stand till cool; dissolve one-half cupful borax, stir lye slowly into warm grease for ten minutes, then add borax and one-half cupful ammonia and keep stirring for awhile; add one tablespoonful of sugar to make soap lather. Line a box or pan with paper and pour the soap in. When cold turn out and cut in handy pieces. Buy 25 cents' worth of oil of sassafras. It takes the oily or greasy odor from the soap. Stir it in just before pouring in the box.

Bath in West Africa.

The Bantu of West Africa makes elaborate preparations for a real soak by digging a hole in the ground, in which he puts seven herbs, a quantity of peppers, cardamon seeds and bushes, then he pours in a lot of boiling hot water. After he gets in a light frame covered with clay is put over the hole to keep in the steam. After hours of [illegible]

CHIC BRAID-TRIMMED SUIT

This is a strictly American fashion in a braid-trimmed walking suit which is sure to appeal to many women.

FANS THAT WILL INTEREST

New Models Are Inspired by Egypt and Greece; Novelty From Uncurled Ostrich.

New fans are made of aigrette and paradise. These only the European may enjoy, as the bird law of America prevents their import. For export trade eagle and vulture plumes are being shown. In the effort to provide something new and interesting models are being brought out in stripped ostrich, which closely imitates aigrette and coque. The square Egyptian and the pointed Greek forms are being much used.

A novelty fan in East Indian design is made from uncurled ostrich, the delicate fronds springing from a ring of tortoise shell, which serves in place of sticks. The fronds fall in a graceful one-side sweep. The stock of the fan is of tortoise shell and from the shell ring falls a long silken tassel.

Another takes its inspiration from the fans of the ancient Egyptian beauties. This one, in the form of a square, is developed in imitation aigrette, made of ostrich feathers and mounted on shell sticks.

Pure white eagle feathers make still another new fan of Greek design. To be in keeping with the feathers of this superb bird the sticks are of onyx, set with pearls and diamonds, and the fan is carried on a platinum chain.

LINES LONGER, WAIST LOWER

Method Most Often Employed Is Draping of Sash Low About the Hips.

In all of the new clothes prepared for this spring the carrying out of longer lines appears. This is done in various ways. Perhaps the method most often employed is the draping of a sash low about the hips. This low tied sash is the favorite method of giving the straight chemise dress—which still remains in fashion—the low waistline appearance. It is only necessary to tie a softly draped piece of material about a last year's chemise frock to place it in the front rank of this spring's fashions.

For those who wish to economize, this really offers an excellent opportunity. Each woman may satisfy her own taste in the manner of tying her sash. It may be at the side or in the back; some of them even tie in small bows at the front. There is just as much leeway, too, in the size and length of these sashes, which may be puffy bows with ends that are little longer than the loops themselves, or the ends may be very long, in some instances hanging below the bottom of the skirt. Putting wide sashes on chemise dresses is a decided departure from the narrow string belts that have girdled the chemise frock heretofore.

The Old Bertha Returns.

As one looks over the offerings one finds now and then an old familiar note. For instance, one frequently sees lace berthas. They sometimes appear on lingerie dresses, lace ones especially. (Really, lace frocks are threatening the georgette ones!) On one charming frock of pink crepe de chine there was featured the lace bertha in val lace. To complete the picture of which it was a part when last it was in our midst, puffed sleeves and a full skirt appeared with it. And there was a sash, too. It was of the nice old double-bow variety.

Ribbon on Lingerie.

Two-toned and flowered ribbon is to be seen on many new pieces of lingerie and on sets described as suitable for the bridal trousseau.

Setting a Bad Precedent.

Violet was playing in the yard and her mother told her it was time to come in and prepare for bed.

"I don't want to go to bed yet," pleaded Violet.

[illegible]

FOR SPRING BRIDE

Array of Fascinating Clothes to Be Found in Shops.

Trousseau Searching Is Pleasure If the Pocketbook Is Well Filled With Money.

One could not imagine a greater pleasure than to go trousseau searching this spring, provided one has a reasonably full pocketbook, of course. But there are plenty of surprises awaiting the spring bride-to-be who carries a thin purse, chiefly because of the variety of styles and their accommodating nature. It would be impossible to plan a trousseau that would suit every bride, or even half the brides, because so much depends upon the social status of the young matron-to-be and what emergencies she will have to meet with her new clothes, but here are a few suggestions at least:

Let's suppose she is to be married in traditional white. She has almost as much choice for her wedding dress as for other things, but if she is petite and demure she might take advantage of the vogue for taffeta and have her frock of that, short, panniered, or what is newer, broadened at the hips with petal panels edged with fluttings of tulle. She may have her sleeves as short as she likes, for she will wear long wrinkled white kid gloves; but if the neckline is that new off-the-shoulder type it should be filled in much higher with a modesty of net or tulle. The type of frock which has a high neck is back, but is square and low in front, is always becoming, and perhaps more seemly when filled in for the wedding dress. With this she may wear a short lace veil draped mantilla style over a high comb, or a little capped veil of tulle.

Now if she is the more dignified type of bride let her stick to traditional satin, with long draped skirt narrowing to harem folds at the feet. There should be lace on the satin, for this is a lace season, and it might easily take the form of the popular apron panels front and back with the train, if there is to be one, winding away from the draped skirt to fall for a foot or so on the floor.

After the wedding dress the bride's next thought is her traveling costume, and for the spring bride it is usually a suit. This year suits offer temptations hard to resist. The straight tailored suit of unimpeachable but uninteresting lines exists only in a small number. There are perfectly delightful little bolero suits for the petite bride, costumes composed of a plain or finely-plaited skirt, a short, jaunty bolero and a silk blouse or gilet that shows below the coat. Even when the coat is cut Eton or box and extends below the waist the blouse that is made to go with it is cut longer and shows like a contrasting peplum below the coat.

SPRING MODEL THAT APPEALS

The fetching broad brim of this charming model of navy straw is of georgette, edged with blue glycerined ostrich.

COLORS IN NEW SPRING HATS

Greens Liked Extremely Well in All Tones of Jade; Red and American Beauty Popular.

Popular colorings in spring millinery are many this season, as a tabulation of the hues most often seen makes clear. Greens, according to the Retail Millinery association of America, are liked extremely well in all tones of jade. Burnt orange, while not as "good" as it has been, is still seen to some extent. Cherry red and American Beauty are strong contenders for the leading shade, while henna figures very largely in the spring color scheme.

Shades known as topaz and aztec are seen in the so-called ultra-fashionable lines, the bulletin asserts. Combinations of Egyptian colorings are liked in which raffia figures. Copper, or rust, which borders on henna, also is a favored color. Navy, black and brown, the "war horses" of the staple shades, are running as strongly as ever. White is having its inning at the winter resorts, but elsewhere the weather has not been conducive to its introduction.

Spring Heels for Everybody.

Spring heels are getting their innings in all shoes for everybody. The little toddlers have them in two layers. Boys and girls count up to three layers. There are four-layer spring heels for the younger and older sets. Always with the spring heel is the rounded toe.

Music in Church.

For almost a thousand years Gregorian chant, without any instrumental or harmonic addition, was the only music used in connection with the liturgy of the church. The organ in its primitive and rude form was the first instrument to be introduced into church, and for a long time was the sole instrument to accompany the chant.

BEST CROPS TO SOW WITH CORN

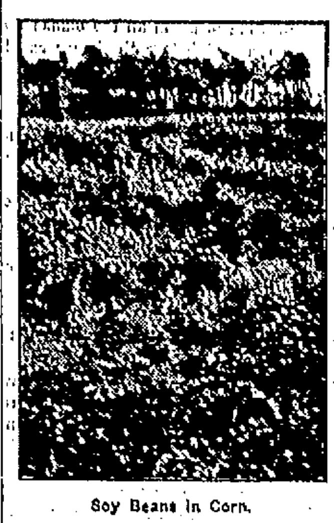
Rape, Hairy Vetch, Cowpeas or Soy Beans Are All Well Adapted for Purpose.

MOISTURE VERY IMPORTANT

Because of Its Productivity, Does Not Stunt Corn and Is Relished by All Kinds of Live Stock, Rape Is the Most Favored.

In determining the best crop to sow between the corn rows, the most important consideration is which crop will give the greatest quantity of dry matter per acre for the least consumption of water. Some crops have a tendency to rob the corn of water to such an extent that the corn is materially stunted; especially is this true in a dry season.

The best crops to sow from the water standpoint are: Rape, hairy vetch, cowpeas or soy beans. Most of these



Soy Beans in Corn.

have some other objection besides this that throws them out of consideration, except the rape.

Rape Is Best Crop.

Rape is the best crop that I know to sow between the corn rows at the last cultivation, says a writer in an exchange. It is a good producer, does not stunt the corn to the extent that the small grains do, and it is relished by all kinds of stock. The rape can be sown just before the last cultivation at the rate of about 20 to 30 pounds of seed per acre. It can either be drilled with a small one-horse drill or better yet it can be sown broadcast. In the latter case about 30 pounds of seed will be necessary.

Hairy vetch is not at all adapted to sowing between the corn rows in this manner, as it requires later planting, is a winter cover crop and is generally sown in September.

Soy beans or cowpeas are all right if the seed does not cost more than \$1.00 or \$1.25 an acre, but if the seed costs much more than this the growth obtained will be entirely too small to pay for the seed and the cost of the labor involved. If these crops are sown, about one-half to one bushel of seed is required to the acre, if it is sown broadcast, and about 30 to 40 pounds if sown in drills 30 to 36 inches apart.

Small Grain Not Suited.

Rye or other small grains are not well adapted to sowing between the corn rows because in all but exceptionally wet years it tends to reduce the yield of corn through robbing it of moisture.

If a permanent pasture is desired the following year, the intertilled crop seed can be mixed half and half with the following grass seed mixture and the whole sowed broadcast between the rows: Blue grass, 15 pounds, timothy 3 pounds, red clover 5 pounds, alsike clover 3 pounds, and red top 8 pounds. This mixture will cost about \$3 or \$4 per acre, but it will give a good, permanent pasture that will last for years.

CONSERVING FEED FOR HENS

Don't Encourage a Lot of Rats and Mice by Permitting Them to Eat Expensive Grain.

Make every kernel of grain count this year in feeding poultry. Don't feed a lot of rats and mice from the feed bin. Keep the grain clean and dry. Moldy grain is a dangerous and unprofitable feed. Study to balance the rations for the growing stock as well as for the layers. Substitute as much as possible the less expensive grains for wheat. This may be done, in part, without any damage to the flock.

RENOVATION OF POOR SOILS

Use of Fertilizers and Favorable Weather Conditions Indicate Increase in Yields.

Some of the poorer sandy soil can be renovated at a reasonable cost and be made to produce profitable crops. The data secured so far in the use of fertilizers on light soils clearly indicates that when they are used properly, with the right soil and weather conditions, profitable increases in the yields of all crops will be obtained. Every farmer should use some fertilizer every year.

Growth.

Married people should try to learn how to grow towards each other. No human thing, marriage least of all, can be allowed to grow untended. It takes pains and thought, as well as unselfishness, to grow good marriages.—Woman's Magazine.

VARIOUS LIVE STOCK DISEASES CONQUERED

Constructive Side of Regulatory Work Pointed Out.

Closer Co-operation Is Developing Between the Public and Inspectors and Veterinarians of Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

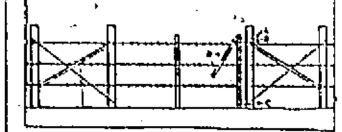
Efforts are being made by the Bureau of Animal Industry, to point out the constructive side of regulatory work affecting quarantine, inspection, and general interstate handling of live stock. Disease eradication, the chief of the bureau points out, is the basis of ample production and a final analysis of liberal consumption and proper nutrition. If the live stock men of the country had to contend with pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, surra, rinderpest, and other animal scourges on top of their present problems, production certainly would fall and consumption would be curtailed by reason of high prices necessary to cover the risks of growing live stock. Fortunately, the list of diseases mentioned may be considered a problem already solved. They do not exist in the United States and the bureau is on the alert to keep them out. The bureau has also taken energetic steps to check attempts at shipping diseased stock interstate and has perfected its regulations especially with regard to bovine tuberculosis.

Coupled with those efforts and to acquaint stockmen with the constructive side of the work, the department has pointed out at frequent intervals the purpose of the regulations. As a result closer co-operation is developing between the public and the bureau's inspectors and veterinarians—a condition helpful to the effectiveness of field work.

GATE OPENER IS CONVENIENT

Saves Time and Energy in Opening and Closing and Keeps Cattle Out of Grain Fields.

Here is an illustration of an opener for a wire gate. C and A are gate loops. B is a wire stapled to side of posts and fastened to gate opener. D is the gate opener. For the opener a broken pitchfork handle will do or a spoke out of an old wagon wheel. Then take a piece of ordinary smooth brace wire, twist around end



Handy Gate Opener.

of handle and staple to the side of fence post. This device will save a great deal of energy in opening or closing a tight gate, says a Minnesota writer in The Farmer, and will also tend to keep a loose gate tight and there will be no cattle breaking down the gates and getting into the grain.

CALVES FAVOR WHOLE GRAINS

Result Given of Recent Experiment Conducted by Dairy Experts at Iowa College.

A recent experiment conducted by the dairy husbandry department of Iowa state college shows that calves prefer whole rather than ground grains when fed on free choice.

Three calves between one and two months of age were fed for two periods of 30 days each. During the first period practically no corn was consumed, but in the second period 108 pounds of whole corn and only three-tenths pound of cracked were cleaned up. Although 58 and 68 pounds of whole oats were eaten in two periods, never more than one-half pound of the ground oats was consumed.

DEEP PLOWING IS ESSENTIAL

Food and Moisture for Roots Not Obtained Where Surface of Soil Is Merely Scratched.

Scratching the surface of the soil will not suffice to give plants depth for plant food and moisture. Remember the parable of the sower and the effect of the sun on the plants from the seed sown on hard, stony ground with little depth. Your own experience is a fair guide if you observe closely. Surely you have noticed that soil must have depth and ample preparation before a satisfactory yield can be expected.

RATION FOR LITTLE CALVES

Mixture of Oats, Corn and Oilmeal Is Excellent—Too Much Water Cannot Be Supplied.

An excellent grain ration for little calves is three parts of oats, one part of corn and one part of oilmeal. Keep the grain fresh. Do not spill milk in it and have a sour manger. Let the calves have free access to fresh and clean water, and also to salt. The common idea that calves will drink too much water is a mistake. During the first four months little calves should not eat too much grain.

It Works.

LaGrange, Ky.—The new siren burglar alarm at the People's bank, which works automatically with the opening of any door or window of the bank, is a success. Every male citizen started out ready for action at midnight during the high wind, but found it was a false alarm.

ANGORAS CLEAR UP UNDERBRUSH

Success Has Attended Raising of Goats in Ozarks.

VALUABLE IN SEVERAL WAYS

While Growing Mohair and Producing Kids Animals Are Preparing Way for Grass, Cattle and Sheep Flocks.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The success which has attended the raising of Angora goats in the rugged Ozark country of southwestern Missouri has suggested to specialists that it might be equally profitable to place such herds on many other wild tracts, particularly those which have been cut over, because these goats are proving of great help in clearing away underbrush. While growing mohair and producing kids, the Angoras in the Ozarks are also trimming down the brush, manuring the hills, and preparing the way for grass, cattle, and sheep.

Hired to Clean Up Land.

Some owners of brush lands, not wishing to invest in goats, have paid goat owners from 50 to 75 cents per animal per season to clear the land for them. Thus the herd owners, by renting out their goats, have received good returns for their browsing instead of having to pay feed bills.

In addition to the rental income, good Angora nannies, when properly cared for, are returning an average of 3 to 3½ pounds of mohair and are bearing a goodly number of kids. Well-bred, thrifty wethers, bucks and young goats are keeping the average of mohair clip up to about 3½ pounds. With mohair selling from 50 to 75 cents a pound and kids valued at \$3 to \$4 per head, each rental nannie returns from \$5 to \$7 per year, gross.

Time Required to Clean Up.

According to reports secured by a representative of the state college of agriculture in Missouri, the number of Angoras required to clear an acre [illegible]

Goats Cleaning Out Weed Patch.

of land varies from 2 to 5 depending on the density and size of the brush. Two years of constant browsing with this number of goats results in absolute destruction of practically all underbrush. In some cases the animals have suffered from continuous browsing in dense undergrowth for too long a period and some goat men are finding it advisable to provide a better range where their animals can feed part of the time.

CRACKS IN CONCRETE ROADS

Usually Caused by Insufficient Drainage or Improper Preparation of Subgrade.

Concrete roads sometimes crack. This is usually caused by insufficient drainage or improper preparation of the subgrade. Cracks are no detriment to the road if properly filled with tar and given attention from time to time to keep such filling in place. The cracks act as expansion joints, opening slightly in cool and closing in warm weather. They have no effect upon the wearing qualities of the pavement surface.

GIVE LAYING HENS EXERCISE

Keep Fowls Confined During Inclement Weather and Make Them Scratch for Their Feed.

The laying hens must have exercise. This does not necessarily mean that the hens must have the run of the premises. Exercise can be provided by feeding the grain feed in litter if enough is used. Eight to ten inches of chaff and straw is not too much. This will make it unnecessary for the hens to be out in bad weather.

COWPEA EXTENSIVELY GROWN

Legume Is Utilized for Soil Improvement and Feeding Purposes in Many States.

Probably the most extensively grown bean is called "cowpea," although it is strictly a pod bearer. It is utilized all over the southern and central states for soil improvement and feeding purposes, and no farmer ever was known to plant too many acres in this great legume.

Intelligent Apes.

At the foot of Mount Kowung, in North Manchuria, there live strange animals called "[illegible]." They are larger than ordinary apes and dig spacious caverns in the rocky sides of the hills. During the spring and summer they store up sufficient food for the winter.

Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6.50, 7.40, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

TIME TABLE
(Corrected to March 28, 1920)
Newport to Fall River, Providence and Boston

Week Days

Newport Leave	F. River Due	Boston Due	F. River Leave	Prov. Due
6.35	6.23	8.01	6.30	7.23
6.60	7.45	9.21	7.57	8.50
8.10	8.51	10.13	9.09	9.45
9.08	9.08	11.36	9.57	10.42
11.10	11.61	1.37	12.00	12.58
1.10	1.69	3.13	2.00	2.55
2.05	2.61	5.10	3.55	4.61
*4.10	*5.80	—	5.40	6.22
5.44	6.58	7.23	5.57	6.50
9.10	9.52	11.52	10.30	11.28

Sundays

Newport Leave	F. River Due	Boston Due	F. River Leave	Prov. Due
6.55	7.33	9.42	7.57	8.50
7.08	8.13	10.21	9.09	9.63
11.10	11.61	1.33	12.00	12.62
2.04	2.61	5.15	3.55	4.61
5.50	6.53	7.35	6.47	6.50
7.10	7.56	—	8.60	8.62
9.10	9.69	11.53	10.30	11.25

Boston, Providence and Fall River to Newport

Week days

Prov'nce Leave	F. River Due	Boston Leave	F. River Leave	Newport Due
6.15	6.65	—	6.15	8.50
—	—	—	*6.43	*7.22
7.27	8.18	6.10	8.22	9.05
9.35	10.20	8.40	10.26	11.02
11.00	11.53	10.20	12.11	12.62
1.05	1.55	12.36	2.11	2.51
2.55	4.35	2.31	4.22	5.05
4.45	5.15	3.46	5.22	6.01
5.37	6.15	4.10	6.22	7.16
7.30	8.13	5.55	8.41	9.30

Sundays

Prov'nce Leave	F. River Due	Boston Leave	F. River Leave	Newport Due
—	—	—	5.54	6.33
7.27	8.18	—	8.30	9.20
9.30	10.31	8.45	10.26	11.02
1.00	1.64	12.36	2.11	2.51
5.37	6.19	4.35	6.37	7.16
6.50	7.38	5.55	7.41	8.21
11.10	12.33	11.06	1.05	2.00

*Will not run May 31.

Time 12.01 midnight to 12.00 noon is indicated by light-faced type; 12.01 noon to 12.00 midnight is indicated by dark-faced type.

MUSIC QUELLS RIOT

Italian City Is the Scene of Extraordinary Incident.

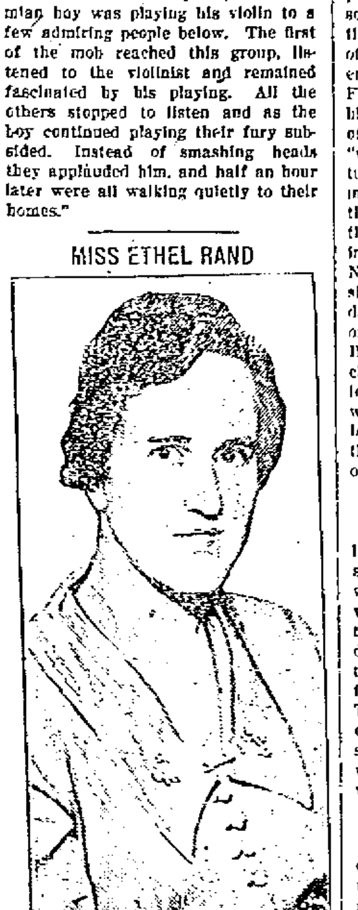
Bohemian Lad Playing on Hotel Balcony at Lucca Halts Maddened Throngs.

London.—Lucca was the scene of an extraordinary incident recently which recalls the classic fable of Orpheus with his lute, who charmed wild beasts with his music.

So says a Milan dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, and goes on: "The playing of a boy violinist suddenly halted a mob in the streets of Lucca and the rioters abandoned their violent purpose. The violinist is Vosa Prikoda, a Bohemian lad of eighteen, who wandered to Venice fourteen months ago and was at Lucca during the Socialist agitation. A great crowd assembled, Enrico Malatesta, an anarchist leader, made a harangue which excited his hearers to fury and, ready for any excesses, they started through the main street to the public square.

"On the balcony of his hotel near the entrance to the square, the Bohemian boy was playing his violin to a few admiring people below. The first of the mob reached this group, listened to the violinist and remained fascinated by his playing. All the others stopped to listen and as the boy continued playing their fury subsided. Instead of smashing heads they applauded him, and half an hour later were all walking quietly to their homes."

MISS ETHEL RAND



Miss Ethel Rand, resident worker for the Club for Hungarian Servant Girls, fitted up on the third floor of the Hungarian Baptist church, 225 East Eightieth street, New York, which takes the place of a Y. W. C. A. for Hungarian servants. It was equipped by various churches and is run on a club plan.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HOW CHINAMEN LOOK ON CUSTOMS OF THE REST OF THE WORLD.

—A Chinese is variously observed as an object of curiosity or an object for universal sympathy, because his skin is yellow and he hails from the dark and mystical East, and he is just "nothingness" to others who claim to be neutral. But, among newcomers, the Chinese is an equal; the Chinese is as good as an American, the American as good as the Chinese, and, strange to say, this attitude is quite often honest, writes "J. S. L." in the Far Eastern Republic. Yet, still, there are some who think they understand or know the Chinese and they feel that in him is an antique, grand, and noble culture, with much learning of rare and delicate beauty, very fine, and almost sacred.

These are all most interesting; they are delightful. Do not misunderstand us. We are close observers. We see how you act, hear how you talk, understand how you think, and search your motives. "Terrible!" you say? Well—it is, if you don't act just right; it isn't, if you do. Why? Because you do not yet understand us when you should.

However simple a Chinese may appear to you—and who might not, when placed in an environment and civilization equally as good, perhaps, but wholly different from his own—do not imagine that he does not observe and think, for he does, and he has been doing this for thousands of years. Even though uneducated—and when educated even more so—he must analyze things, and in a way all his own, although probably not scientifically like the westerner's, but yet using a philosophy that counts and means things. It really makes for understanding—on the part of the Chinese, at least.

MILLS INSTITUTE WASH DAY

How Employers in New York Solved Problem Which Has Long Bothered Efficiency Experts.

The weekly washday problem has been solved by managers of mills in and near New York, and no longer do these mills operate with only half of the female employees on Monday.

In solving the problem the managers have added a side line which threatens to become an important and profitable factor in mill life.

The mill laundry is here, and the housewife who works in the mill no longer "lays off" on Monday to do the family wash, but instead slips a ticket into the laundry box as she comes to work. Then she forgets all about it and on Tuesday the mill delivery wagon backs up to her door and delivers the week's wash. When she gets her pay envelope she finds only a few cents deducted from her wage.

Mill managers for years have been at a loss to determine just how to overcome this Monday shortage of female help. According to a New York mill man, who introduced the mill laundry in his plant, he got the idea from his term of service in the army.—New York Evening Times.

How Popular Terms Are Born.

It appears that the expression, "black coats," for the great army of salaried workers may now take a place in the dictionaries. This is something of an innovation, for distinctions in terms of dress have more often been applied to manual workers in one form or another. Thus, in France, Germany and elsewhere the blouse has long been the special badge of the "workers" as opposed to the "writers." In the same way a century ago the smock was the special mark of the agricultural laborer in this country, and it might be said that the apron was the badge of the "serving woman." Such, at least, Beau Nash declared it on the famous occasion when the duchess of Queensberry dared Nash's prohibition by wearing one in the assembly rooms of Bath. Boots, too, have had their part in social distinctions. The "hobnail" was long part and parcel of the laborer, while in the eighteenth century "top boots" generally carried with them the idea of the country squire—the old tory.—Manchester Guardian.

How Turks Regard Birds.

The Turk deifies the bird world. In life he will not kill a bird unless in self-defense, and only then when his wives are in danger. In death he provides for the needs of the bird. Among the amiable qualities of his contradictory nature, at once cruel and kind, the Turk has a wonderfully loving feeling for birds, and it is a charming Turkish custom to have hollows carved at the tops of costly tombstones, from which the birds of the waterless country can drink rain water.

How Cats Save Property.

There are many business concerns, chief among which are the dairy products companies, that make provision for the maintenance of from six to twenty cats as a protective organization. These cats are considered as necessary a part of the operating expenses as the employment of a night watchman, and it is said that they save hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of food yearly from destruction by rats and mice. The best possible rat catcher is a wary, semi-hungry cat.

All But That.

"I can make any boast that my husband can make," said the equal rights lady, who was making a speech.

"All right," said a man in the audience; "go ahead and do it. I just heard your husband say that he was a man of few words."

WHY

It Is Dangerous to Carry Matches Into Garage

The West Virginia miner who blew himself and family to pieces and tore out one end of his home when he carelessly threw some damp powder into his fireplace to see if it was any good was not much more of a fool than the man who gropes around his garage with matches. One feels just as familiar with the matches as the other did with the powder, but fire and explosives are a bad combination under any circumstances. You may think you know how to handle both without danger, but as soon as you mix carelessness with them the results are almost sure to be fatal.

The motorist has no more right to carry lighted matches in his garage than he would in a powder mill. The destructive potentialities of both are about the same, and under the right conditions the open flame is as dangerous in one place as the other. If your garage is not wired for electric lights, the first investment you should make is to put them in. They are more important than keeping the garage warm in winter, because the latter will merely do the car harm, whereas lack of electric lights will cause you to use matches and that is pretty sure to mean bodily harm to yourself and the rest of the family; perhaps not today or tomorrow, perhaps the very next time you do it. At no time is the danger greater than in winter when the garage is kept snugly closed and the dangerous vapors of gasoline and kerosene have no chance to escape harmlessly into the great outdoors.

But, if you are contemplating suicide, this will no doubt prove valuable, hints Motor Life Magazine, which aims to be helpful in every way possible.

ARE TYRANTS OF THE WILD

Why the Destruction of Fur-Bearing Animals Is Less Cruel Than It Appears.

While the fashions for furs is as imperious as it is now there will be scant reason for saying or writing anything to encourage their wearers. Inclination will be so strong that it will override every consideration except inability to buy them. The exceptions will only put the rule to the test without weakening it.

But many persons with kind hearts and much sympathy for the lower animals may find comfort, none the less, in knowing the greater part of the furs most sought and most valued come from creatures that are themselves extremely destructive and deadly to other forms of animal life. The fur-bearers, as a rule, are fierce slayers of weaker or less courageous and formidable beasts and birds.

How New Photos Are Made.

A snapshot is a photograph taken by a slot machine, and before long these machines may be common features on piers, parades and station platforms. The machine takes your picture, develops it, prints it and delivers it, all in the space of four minutes. This is how it does it. You sit before the machine and drop in your coin. A bell rings and the machine displays this notice: "Now then, turn your head, please, to the right; look at the little cross above the mirror, and smile." Then a lamp lights up the machine. A second warning bell rings, and a new notice appears: "Keep still, please," it says, and you obey. The click of the shutter and the extinguishing of the light inform you that the exposure has been made, but, lest there should be any mistake, a third notice appears, with the following message: "Thank you, the sitting is over, and you can rise from your seat. In four minutes your portrait will be delivered at the bottom of the apparatus." The picture arrives punctually to the second, and if it is not like you that is your fault. The invention is a French one.

Why Tin House Is Probable.

The sound-proof telephone booth is a rarity, but it has been discovered that any booth can be made absolutely sound proof if it is lined with tin. The new idea is applicable in other places where it is desirable to exclude needless sounds, says the Golden Age. One or two layers of tin or aluminum in partitions or between floors are equally effective in shutting out the noise of the neighbor's daughter's piano or the music of the ragtime phonograph in the flat above. Family quarrels can be conducted without risk of the neighbors' listening, the dog can bark to his heart's content and the head of the house can indulge in a man's prerogative of relieving himself with unseemly vocal sounds. The tin-lined house would be fire proof or fire resisting. If the tin manufacturers can be waked up to the new field for sale of their products and the architects roused to the desirability of getting inexpensive sound-proof effects, the era of the tin house may become a reality.

How to Clean Varnished Paper.

Many kitchens and bathrooms are papered in varnished paper. When soiled this paper can be cleaned and made to look like new if this method is followed: To half a bucketful of water add two tablespoonfuls ammonia. Wash the walls down with this. Then take half a bucketful of clear water and add half a tablespoonful of turpentine. Wash the walls a second time with this, and afterward wipe them as dry as possible. You will find that the paper has a brilliant polish and looks like new.

Census Data Grow.

The statistics of the first census of the United States were published in one small volume consisting of 56 pages. The statistics of the 1910 census required 12 volumes having more than 40,000 pages.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children,
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MANY IRISH NAMES IN CUBA

Signs on Some of the Most Noted Havana Streets Reflect a Transplanted Aristocracy.

There are many curiously named streets in Havana, but perhaps the interest of the tourist is no other way so piquantly excited as when he sees the name O'Reilly attached to one of the old thoroughfares. The cognomen surely has no suggestion of Castilian origin, remarks the New York Evening Post.

Despite the name, the man for whom O'Reilly street, or to give it its Cuban title, Calle O'Reilly, is called, was a Spanish subject bearing the title of count, and he was one of the first of the long line of captains general who ruled Cuba for a period of 80 years. His ancestors left their native heath after the battle of the Boyne, migrating to Spain, where they were ennobled for services to the crown.

Although an aristocrat, the first O'Reilly was not averse to becoming a moneymaker. He engaged in the not very poetic monopoly of delivering beef from the slaughter houses to the various markets, which monopoly was handed down for several generations from father to son.

O'Donnell is another Irish name inscribed on street signs and it is written in great letters on the lighthouse of Moro castle, which lighthouse O'Donnell was instrumental in building. O'Farrell is an Irish-Spanish name connected with the governmental and commercial life of Cuba of the past, as is also that of O'Lawlor. These men had titled prefixes which were bestowed because of military or civil service, or which they bought outright after the custom of the time.

HEARD OWN BURIAL SERVICE

Dying Millionaire Had What Might Be Called a "Rehearsal" in His Bedroom.

When Mr. Parker Mason, a shrewd and level-headed millionaire of the United States, was on the point of dying a few years ago he conceived the quaint idea of having a rehearsal of his own funeral service in his bedroom. He called in a Presbyterian minister, and a few members of the church choir, and the full service was rehearsed in his presence and that of his family and a number of his friends. The clergyman preached an eloquent and touching sermon on the virtues and charities of the dying man, and the choir sang appropriate hymns. At the conclusion of the service, which the millionaire had followed with the closest interest and attention, he warmly complimented both clergyman and choir on their performance, and after dismissing them sent for an undertaker and made the necessary arrangements with him and had a personal interview with the pall-bearers. He died ten hours later, and was buried with the same service to which he had listened when alive.—Montreal Herald.

Where the Fault Lay.

As the Irish police recruit strolled along on his first turn of night duty, loud yells of "Fire" rent the air. He bolted quickly to the spot, and found a house well alight, with a man half hanging out of an upstairs window.

"Help! Help!" he yelled. "If I jump, will you catch me?"

"Sure, an' Oi will!" replied the policeman readily.

So the man jumped, only to crash to the ground and lie there stunned. When, a few minutes later, he recovered consciousness, he looked up at the constable reproachfully, and murmured feebly:

"I thought you said you could catch me?"

"Begorrah!" replied the Irishman. "Oi was only waiting for yez to bounce, an' Oi'd have had yez!"—London Answers.

60,000 IN WINE CELLARS

Rheims Finds Make-Shift Shelter for Half of Its Prewar Population.

Rheims, France.—France's "martyr city" has been able to offer makeshift shelter to 60,000 of its citizens, who have returned, thanks to its miles of wine cellars.

The city's prewar population was 120,000. It has been possible to resume the champagne industry almost at once. The recovery of the textile industry will be far less rapid, as the plants in the neighborhood were systematically destroyed, but already several are in working order again.

The latest sign of recovery is the resumption of the street car service, but it is typical of the ruined city that during the first trial run a house, already tottering, fell across the track, a few seconds after the car had passed, owing to the slight vibration.

HAVE "ALL KINDS OF MONEY"

Esthonians Need "Rapid Calculator" When They Have to Make Change for a Cent.

London.—One advantage enjoyed by Great Britain, says the Daily Chronicle, is that although the exchange situation is adverse, the people know the worst.

According to the Board of Trade Journal, the Esthonians haven't this advantage. Their currency includes:

Esthonian marks, Czar rubles, duma rubles, Kerensky rubles, Yudenitch rubles, Finnish marks, Danish kroner, Swedish kroner, "Ost" rubles and marks, relics of the German occupation. English notes and German marks.

Palm to Palm Is Holy Palmer's Kiss.

Oxford, O.—They'll soon be dancing just as their mothers did at Oxford if the censors keep up their work. Miss Dorothy Holliday of Detroit, president of the Student Government league of Western college here, says: "The girls who dance set standards, and one thing which is tabooed here is cheek to cheek dancing."

Egyptian Women Prospering.

The fellaheen of Egypt, for centuries the most ignorant and improvident of serfs, has ridden into prosperity on the tidal wave of reconstruction, and with him his long-suffering wife. Still, as in the days of Christ, one may see him on his donkey, while his wife, with her heavy burden on her head, trudges behind. Yet there is a real, if invisible change in their relations.

Through the sudden rise in the price of cotton from $20 to $100 a kantar since the beginning of the war, the housewife has been enabled to make long-neglected purchases and has been enabled to display her native shrewdness in bargaining and financial matters. It is she who markets all the products of the farm.

Guns on Airplanes.

One of the inventions of the great war was the art of shooting a machine gun through the propeller of an airplane without danger of hitting the propeller blades. The French aviator, Roland Garros, was reported to be the first man to employ this device, which was used by hundreds of air fighters throughout the war. Before that time the machine gun was mounted above the aviator so as to fire over the propeller blades. Machine guns may also be mounted in a revolving turret or in the rear of the airplane. The Browning machine gun will fire 20,000 shots at the rate of 600 per minute.

Lives Up to the Symptoms.

"You can nearly always tell a man who is suffering from this 'unrest,'" said Jud Tunkins, "by the way he manages to put in more time resting than anyone else in the neighborhood."

Special Bargains

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 4 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,
184 Thames Street
NEWPORT, R. I.

CRUSH STRIKES AT INCEPTION

Spain Uses Iron Hand and Claps Labor Leaders Into Jail.

BIG BUSINESS OPTIMISTIC

Republic Is Long Way Off, Is Opinion of British Government Official Who Has Been Making Study of the Situation.

London.—Big business men of Spain are backing their faith in the future stability of Spain by spending their money on big projects in their country.

England, it is stated, is apt to have nationalization of mines and railroads long before Spain overthrows the monarchy and sets up a republic.

This is the gist of what a British government official and business man said after a month's trip through Spain.

"Reports of strikes and rumors of revolution in Spain have been numerous.

Throw Leaders in Jail.

"But," said this official, "far from closing its eyes to strikes, the government seems to have a very summary way with them. In fact, it has a way which would not be attempted in Anglo-Saxon countries.

"The military promptly clap the leaders of the strike into jail, and it naturally dies down after that.

"The only trouble I saw in Madrid was a lockout by the employers against the employees in the building trades.

"It lasted in Spain for weeks and weeks before it was finally settled.

"I asked the Spaniards what would happen if there were a big national strike of railway men.

"The response was that most of the railroaders were of military age; that they would be promptly called back to the colors; that they would be enrolled in regiments of railway engineers and put back to work on the railways—not as employees of the roads, but as soldiers of the nation. Whether such a drastic program would be carried out I do not know, but it was discussed quite freely.

"Business men told me there was not as much unrest in Spain as there was in England, France and America.

"Spain is suffering from the same malady all civilized countries are suffering from—high cost of living and a consequent insistent demand made by the working class for much higher wages. The same vicious circle is being gone through with in Spain."

Sees Business Growth.

He said he found business men in Madrid, Spanish, English and French, preparing to invest their money in very large Spanish projects, which was the best sign that no serious trouble was looked for.

"In Spain," said he, "business men have a cynical saying that the revolution is always going to happen tomorrow, but that tomorrow never comes.

"Of course, there is dissatisfaction in the industrial cities, but 80 per cent of the people of Spain do not live in the cities, but are peasant farmers, loyal to church and king, and for the most part indifferent to politics."

Musician Discovers Tune Played By Submarines

London.—The tune which the deadly submarine played as it moved beneath the waves was discovered by an admiralty official who was an expert musician.

It has just been revealed that when the sea lords were seeking means of detecting the approach of a submarine, Sir Richard Paget, stripped to the waist, was lowered head down into the water. He came up humming the exact note made by the moving submarine.

From this small and strange beginning sound detectors were perfected which saved many lives and resulted in the sinking of many U-boats.

CLOTH FROM HAIR OF COWS

Experiments at Pottsville, Pa., Show Products Closely Resembling Cheviot.

Pottsville, Pa. — Men's clothing made out of cows' hair will soon rival the wool taken from sheep, declare agents of a packing company, who have been experimenting with the product here. The new cloth resembles cheviot.

Cows cannot be clipped like sheep, but the hair can be taken from all steers killed, which it is said, would make clothing for half the men in America.

Established by Franklin in 1758

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

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Saturday, May 8, 1920

According to the Federal Reserve Board, prices show a marked tendency to move upward.

Senator Capper of Kansas says that Attorney General Palmer is setting mouse traps when he should be setting bear traps.

President Wilson threatens to veto the Senate peace resolution if passed. Let him do it and he will have less friends than he has now, and they are growing fewer every day.

Attorney General Palmer, appearing before the House committee investigating high sugar prices, defiantly asks, "What's all this about?" About a hundred million consumers of sugar in the United States can tell him if he doesn't know.

The United States has only an 18 years' supply of oil figuring on an annual production of 400,000,000 barrels and is using up its fuel supply 14 times as fast as the rest of the world. Foreign countries are using 200,000,000 barrels of oil yearly, and at this rate of consumption have resources sufficient to last 250 years.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger says the soaring price of sugar, "with all the deprivation, vast food waste and disturbing discontent which it entails, seems to have been placed squarely at the doors of the Washington administration." This is the way the situation looks to a newspaper which has supported many of the administration policies.

MOTHER'S DAY

There are some factors in human life that are subject to constant change, hence human progress. Others remain about the same from age to age. Among these fixed elements which play a tremendous part in our affairs, is the intense sentiment called mother love. The most degenerate wretch can be spurred to a moment of better impulse at the thought of his mother.

Young people do not commonly realize how intense this sentiment is, and what incessant sacrifices it prompts. Children accept the constant round of loving service with scarcely a thought of obligation. As they reach maturity, the girls devote themselves to their rounds of pleasure while their mothers are at home mending their finery and cooking their food. The boys early reach the point where their mother's wise suggestions are viewed with contempt. But when they are hungry or miserable, they immediately rush for Mother's consolations.

A great many selfish children are constantly imposing on their mothers with their incessant demands, and they become little kings and queens around whom the household revolves. If mothers have any fault, it is in being too indulgent, allowing these children to form harmful habits of non-cooperation in the labors and efforts of the family.

Young folks of this type need a good deal of advice from some source outside their homes. The wise school teacher finds occasion to make her pupils realize what return should be made to their mothers for this love and service.

PROSPERITY AND POLITICS

A great many people make their political decisions in a general way. If the country is prosperous, they give the party in power another try, otherwise not. It is much as it is in business. If your manager does well, you keep him; if not, you try some one else.

While the country may seem on the surface to be prosperous, is it real prosperity? With the prices of every single thing away up in the air, the majority of people feel worse off than six or eight years ago.

What is the spectacle as one looks over the United States at this present moment?

A condition of unrest in labor never before parallelled. Strikes and threats of strikes. Constant resort to force as a means of settling industrial disputes. Production far below the pre-war level. A scarcity of all necessities of life. Business tied up by inability to get goods. Taxes at levels that cripple business. A riot of profiteering, checked only by fining a few little fellows here and there. No successful action against the powerful fellows who are making big hauls. The public threatened with starvation and paralysis of business by the stoppage of transportation and coal mining, etc., etc.

The war of course created heavy burdens. But the United States made huge gains in the period before it entered the war. The debt of Europe to this country has kept piling up ever since. This country should have more net wealth today, over and above all new debts, than it had in 1914.

Only gross mismanagement could have got the country into such a mess. The managers of any business who got their concern into such a state of confusion would long ago have had their walking papers.

WASTE SHOWN BY FACTS

Washington (Special correspondence of the Mercury.)—Waste of material, encouragement of idleness, and extravagance in expenditure of money by officials of the War Department, are demonstrated by the report made recently by an investigating committee of which Representative Roscoe C. McCulloch, of Ohio, was chairman. Summarizing a small portion of the evidence, Mr. McCulloch said:

"I believe that a careful analysis of the testimony by anyone who is unbiased and conservative will disclose that from the beginning to the end—that is, from the ordering of the material to the final completion of the work, taking into consideration the lack of system in ordering and the methods that were followed throughout the construction—there was a loss in material of at least 25 to 50 per cent. It was a riot of waste at all camps that has cost the people of this country millions upon millions of dollars, and which is directly traceable and results from the cost-plus system which was put into operation with the approval of the Secretary of War.

"At Camp Sherman lumber was burned in such quantities that the men who burned it were compelled to lay off frequently for the reason that the fires got so hot they were afraid of burning down the cantonment. On an estimate made of 50,000,000 feet of lumber used at Camp Sherman, testimony was to the effect that at least 12,500,000 feet were wasted. Finishing lumber and flooring in bundles that were never untied were, according to the testimony, hauled away and burned. At Camp Meade Col. Oury testified that he employed his entire regiment of 3,000 men a week in carrying the waste lumber off the drill ground. Witnesses testified that there was enough lumber wasted at Camp Sherman to build another cantonment.

"Roofing material was piled like cordwood out in the sun and two-thirds became absolutely useless, for the reason that it could not be unrolled. Unbroken rolls of roofing material were hauled away and burned.

"Tons of nails were hauled to the river and canal and thrown away. No workman took the trouble to go to the nail keg to empty his apron, but just dumped the nails where he stood. One witness testified that he went to the scrap pile and secured a truck load of nails and supplied himself and his entire neighborhood.

"Automobiles were hired by the day, invoiced at less than $400, for which the Government paid more than $800 each as rental. One and one-half ton trucks were rated as 3 tons and 5-ton trucks were rated as 7 tons, this fraud costing the Government an additional amount of a dollar per hour per truck. The testimony showed that they had 70 trucks and 450 teams on the payroll at Camp Sherman, and that they had no use at all for 250 of the teams. These teams were kept on the pay roll but were hidden away in the gravel pit, or ordered to drive around the camp to make it appear that they were being used.

"The methods followed in the handling of workmen from the time of their employment and during the entire construction of the camps was such as to bring about a condition which has become notorious throughout the country, namely, that there was idleness and a wilfull waste of time which resulted in delaying the construction of the camps, and caused loss to the Government of millions of dollars in wages."

THEN AND NOW

The House of Representatives at Washington is whipping into shape a bill that, if passed, will give a bonus to the soldiers of the World War, estimated at from one to two billions of dollars. Already the subject has been the text of speeches in Congress, and newspaper editors in all parts of the country are submitting comments both favorable and adverse. It is a problem of supreme moment to the people of the country, as it is upon them that the burden of providing the money will fall, either as a present tax upon sales or profits, or as a future levy in the redemption of bonus bonds. The following figures and comparisons of the treatment already accorded the Civil War and World War veterans are of interest at this time:

At the close of the Civil War the national debt was about $2,775,000,000 or $80 per capita.

The present national debt is about $24,700,000,000 or $225 per capita.

In the Civil War there were about 2,800,000 Union soldiers.

In the World War there were about 4,800,000 Americans.

In the Civil War the base pay of a private was about $18.

In the World War the base pay of a private was $30.

In the Civil War there was no service bonus paid.

In the World War there has been a bonus of $60 paid.

In the second year after the Civil War we paid out a total of $21,000,000 for pensions, hospital treatment and administration for the veterans; in the twenty-fourth year $92,000,000; and last year, $223,000,000.

For the present fiscal year and for 1921 the amounts to be expended in behalf of the World War veterans will be approximately as follows:

	1920
Compensation for death, disability, hospital care, etc.,	$135,000,000
Family allowances	48,000,000
Regional offices	....
War Risk Bureau, administrative,	15,852,806
Vocational education,	35,000,000
Hospital construction,	9,950,000
Care of hospital patients,	17,166,187
Total,	$263,968,993

	1921
Compensation for death, disability, hospital care, etc.,	$197,865,000
Family allowance,	....
Regional offices,	1,250,000
War Risk Bureau, administrative,	10,324,400
Vocational education	125,000,000
Hospital construction,	84,000,000
Care of hospital patients,	40,000,000
Total,	$458,440,000

In the second year after the Civil War we paid in soldier benefits an average of $7.50 per soldier, or about [illegible] cents per capita of population.

In the second year after the World War we will be paying in soldier benefits, exclusive of any contemplated bonus, an average of $95.50 per soldier, or over $4 per capita of population.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Thursday Circle Lobster Supper

The members of the Thursday Circle gave a lobster salad supper in the large dining hall of the Rectory at St. Mary's Church on Thursday evening. Music was furnished during the evening by Mrs. Benjamin W. H. Peckham, Jr., as pianist.

Mr. Philip St. Denis of Childs street died at the Newport Hospital on Wednesday after a short illness. Mr. St. Denis was at work at the Torpedo Station and stepped on a nail, driving it nearly through his foot. The following day he was taken sick while at work and was taken to the Newport Hospital, where the foot was opened. It was found that a piece of the stocking was embedded in the wound. Lockjaw resulted, and Mr. St. Denis soon died. He leaves a widow, twin sons about 12 years of age, and a younger daughter. Mr. St. Denis was well liked by all his associates and will be missed.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bowker and son, who have been visiting relatives in Somerset, have returned to their home at Bristol Ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Mott have had as guests Mr. and Mrs. William Roberts of Warren.

News has been received of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Albee of Jamestown. Mr. Albee resided in this town with his parents until a few years ago.

The Ladies Benevolent Society gave a May Basket sale and roast meat supper in the vestry of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday evening. May Baskets with fruit and candy were on sale. The affair was well attended.

A surprise party was given recently by the friends and schoolmates of Mr. Alfred Valentine Sherman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percival B. Sherman. The party was in honor of his birthday, and an enjoyable evening was spent with music and games. Refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake were served and the party broke up at a late hour.

Mrs. Charles S. Plummer has gone to Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to be guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Cornine.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holman have removed their household goods from the cottage owned by Mr. Joseph Pacheo to the upper tenement of the house of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Freeborn near Quaker Hill.

Mrs. Ralph H. Anthony, who recently fell from her automobile, breaking her arm, is improving slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Anthony entertained a number of relatives and friends at their home on East Main road on Monday evening, in honor of the first anniversary of their marriage. Refreshments consisting of cakes, fancy cookies and ice cream were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lunan and two children, who have been residing in Quincy, Mass., have removed their household goods from there. They are at present staying with Mrs. Lunan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leander Coggeshall, at their home on Water street.

The Helping Hand Society met on Tuesday with Mrs. Albert Smith on Park avenue. Much sewing was accomplished.

Mrs. Ida M. Grinnell is guest of her daughter, Mrs. John N. Geisler of Acushnet.

Mr. Abram Rathbone, who is ill at the Newport Hospital, has submitted to an operation, although a second one is found to be necessary. Mr. Rathbone is getting along as well as could be expected.

Mr. and Mrs. August Pacheo are the happy parents of a daughter, born at their home on Sunday.

The following books were loaned from the Portsmouth Free Public Library during April: Literature and language, 17; Science and art, 11; Poetry and drama, 5; Geography and travel, 12; History, 9; Biography, 4; Miscellaneous, 4; Fiction, 557; Total, 619.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Holman, who have been residing in Springfield for the past two years, have returned to their home on Quaker Hill.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union met on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Eunice Greene. An offering was taken for the Armenian Relief fund.

Mrs. Oscar Miller has opened her house at Bristol Ferry. Her mother, Mrs. Florida May, who has been spending the winter with Miss Jane Dennis, at "Willow Brook," has gone to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Miller, for the summer.

The body of Mr. Coomer Easterbrooks, who died the past winter in Riverside, was brought to Portsmouth on Sunday and was buried in the Portsmouth Cemetery. A Masonic ceremony was performed at the grave.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frank Anthony have had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Abner P. Lawton of Stafford Springs, Conn.

Mr. Manuel A. Goularte, who has been in charge of St. Mary's Church grounds for a number of years, with the exception of the time spent in the service during the war, has accepted a position away from here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hayden of New Bedford, have been guests of Mrs. Hayden's mother, Mrs. George Sherman, at her home on Quaker Hill.

Services at St. Mary's Church will be held on the daylight saving time next Sunday.

Miss Hope Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Sherman, was given a surprise party by a number of friends. The affair was arranged by Miss Phebe Anthony. Music and games were enjoyed and ice cream and cake were served.

It was stated that the large chain tobacco firm which recently purchased the building on Thames street owned by the Herrmann Jewelry Store, will not open one of their own stores in that building as was their first intention. The building will be offered for rent. It is possible that one of the chain stores may be opened in a different locality.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

Stormy Financial Town Meeting

Excitement of the "third-rail" variety, intermingled with several sideshow exhibitions of the "manly art" featured the annual financial town meeting held in the town hall on Block Island last Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. Everything on the docket ran along with the customary smoothness of years gone by until the big issue of the day—"Shall the taxpayers instruct the Council to authorize or license the playing of amateur athletics within the limits of the town on the first day of the week between the hours of noon and 6 p. m. in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1220 of the Public Laws of Rhode Island"—appeared on the chart as the next proposition to receive the consideration of the assembly.

Right off the bat some one moved indefinite postponement, which was instantly seconded.

Councilman Sharp arose and stated that "the Council's sole idea of this referendum was to ascertain the sentiments of the taxpayers on the question, and that he for one would vote according to the wishes of the people as expressed in the referendum about to be considered." "I do not see why the question should now be postponed indefinitely, when so many are assembled here to express their views upon the question."

Upon a hand vote the motion to postpone was swamped by nearly a 2 to 1 majority. The result of this vote nearly swept the anti-Recreationists off their feet. They had not anticipated any such an overwhelming opposition, and it was plainly discernible that the Sunday Recreation advocates were out in numbers. Continued shouts of "Play ball," "strike one," and "Put 'em over," could be heard across the crowded hall.

A motion was made and seconded that a roll call vote be taken upon the proposition, but the Moderator, Daniel Mott, announced that it would be a paper ballot, as some one had demanded such a course.

Seeing that defeat stared them in the face regardless of the method of voting, and not desiring that favorable action be given in behalf of the proposition, one of the anti-faction whispered a motion to adjourn, which must have been seconded in a deaf and dumb alphabet, because not a score of the entire assembly heard a sound except the tread of feet as the taxpayers started to march to the clerk's desk for blank ballots with which to settle the question once and for all.

As they neared the platform the Moderator smiled and explained that the meeting had adjourned. One interested spectator from Providence who had occupied a seat near the platform inquired if it was customary in these meetings to do business by wireless. He remarked that he hadn't even seen a flash, although he admitted afterward that the stunt might have been pulled off through the medium of mental telepathy. Thus the proceedings were brought to a close—with a motion made and seconded before the house—unfinished—left in space, as it were.

The question now of course reverts back upon the shoulders of the Town Council and the voice of the people as expressed in the motion to postpone indefinitely shows more than 2 to 1 in favor of recreation.

In order of rotation the following business was transacted:

1. Town Treasurer's report read and accepted.

2. Committee to audit the Treasurer's books' report read and committee discharged. Report ordered printed and published in tax books.

3. Appropriations for schools increased from $3500 to $4500.

Councilman Sharp recommended that the teachers' salaries be increased 25%, as they did not now receive salary sufficient to meet living expenses.

Superintendent of Schools Alva Crandall advocated a substantial increase in the teachers' pay as he did not think they received a decent living wage, and it was impossible to procure teachers from off the Island at the salaries offered by the town.

School Committeeman Ray G. Lewis moved that the appropriation be made $4500 and that the matter of hiring teachers be left to the School Committee and that they should procure local teachers at as low a figure as possible in order to keep within the appropriation.

This motion was carried.

4. The highway appropriation was cut from $1800 (last year's figure) to $1500, for the ensuing year.

5. The sinking fund was set at $1500.

6. Twenty-five dollars was appropriated for the Newport County Farm Bureau.

7. Fifty dollars per year was appropriated to supply water for the W. C. T. U. fountain for the next 5 years.

8. The tax rate was raised from $1.50 to $1.75 on a hundred for the next year.

9. It was voted that the town pay $15 to the owners of the local motor hearse for each occasion on which it is used.

22d Young People's Social

The 22d market whist and dance of the local Athletic Association was held last Saturday night at the K. of C. Naval Club, 21 tables being in play at the usual 18 hands of drive whist, and a score or more of young people arriving later in the evening to participate in the social and dance.

During the evening eight new members were enrolled by the membership committee.

The following received the awards which were furnished by the Negus Market.

Reginald Conley, 34 points, 5 lbs. roast pork; Miss Hattie Hayes, 33 points, bag of flour; Miss Ruth Wescott, 32 points, 4 lbs. sirloin steak; Miss Agnes Smith, 30 points, 5 lbs. pot roast; Warren Nicholson, 30 points, Cottage beef; Channing Littlefield, 30 points, 4 cans fish; Miss Ruby Willis, 29 points, 5 cans vegetables; Edward Grimes, 29 points, basket fruit. Consolations, Mrs. Edward Grimes, 10 points; Millard Mitchell, 9 points.

Official scorers, Mrs. Hazel Lockwood, Fred Hall.

Floor Director, Christopher E. Champlin.

Prizes, Adelbert Negus.

Refreshment Committee, Mrs. Robert Mitchell, Miss Loraine Sprague, Frank Mott.

After the refreshment period, dancing was enjoyed until midnight.

Tribute to Dr. Roberts

Rev. H. A. Roberts, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, was the guest of honor at a supper and reception held at the Church on Thursday evening, in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the union of the Pastor and the People. The attendance was very large, representing all elements in the population of the town, demonstrating the high esteem in which Dr. Roberts is held.

Ralph E. Dodge was temporary chairman of the meeting, and N. R. Rose permanent chairman. Addresses were made by Senator Ray G. Lewis, Mrs. A. J. Rose, Mrs. C. C. Ball, and Mr. Nicholas Ball. Music was furnished by the Orpheus Club with solos by Mrs. Hope Rose.

Dr. Roberts was presented with a substantial sum of money to be applied to the purchase of an automobile for his own use.

The committee of arrangements was as follows: Ralph E. Dodge, John A. Mott, Charles E. Wescott, Wm. C. Littlefield, Napoleon B. Rose, Enoch M. Steadman, Jason A. Mott, Albert Smith, Jesse Lewis, Thomas H. Mott, Edward Ball, Lorenzo B. Mott, Clarerence H. Lewis, Winfred Arnold, Frederick Frank, Mrs. A. E. Dodge, Mrs. Albert Smith, Mrs. John A. Mott, Mrs. C. C. Ball, Mrs. Sidney McLarren, Mrs. Ray T. Mitchell, Mrs. Lycurgus Negus, Mrs. Silas Hall, Mrs. Frank Littlefield, Mrs. Edward Ball, Mrs. Orlando Willis, Mrs. N. B. Mitchell, Mrs. Harry Smith, Mrs. Lemuel A. Dodge, Mrs. Andrew J. Dodge, Mrs. William H. Dodge, Mrs. Harold Littlefield, Mrs. Silas Littlefield, Mrs. Erastus Sprague, Mrs. Jason A. Mott, Mrs. Norman Dodge, Mrs. Winfred Arnold, Mrs. J. P. Maloof, Mrs. Eugene Stinson, Mrs. Frank Payne, Mrs. Ansel Ball, Mrs. Austin Wescott and Mrs. Curtis Sprague.

Citizens Committee—Henry K. Littlefield, C. C. Ball, H. F. Willis, Elwood A. Brown, Ray Payne, Roy Payne, B. Alonzo Mitchell, Edgar Willis, Lorenzo B. Mott, Oliver C. Rose, Eugene R. Millikin, J. Eugene Littlefield, R. Adelbert Negus, Joseph P. Maloof, Ray G. Lewis, John Rose, Leslie H. Dodge, Almanza Rose, Frank Payne, Dwight Dunn, Giles Dunn, Jr., Charles A. Negus, Frank B. Husted, M. D., Charles F. Perry, M. D., H. A. Thrift, D. D. S.

Freeman Mott, Jr., who has been seriously ill the past few weeks in Providence, arrived on the Island last Monday on the Juliette. Mr. Mott will remain for a week or two with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Mott, at their home at the West Side.

Dancing Class to Hold Series of Select Hops

Beginning next Monday night the New Harbor Dancing Class under the direction of Mrs. K. A. Hacking of Providence will conduct a series of Select Hops commencing at 9.30 p. m. The public may attend these socials. Cards will be 50 cents. From 8 p. m. until 9.30 p. m. the class will receive their usual instructions. These socials are proving extremely popular with many of the young people. Over 75 attended last week's function. A special stringed orchestra will furnish the musical numbers for the hops.

WEEKLY CALENDAR, MAY, 1920

STANDARD TIME

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High Water Morn	High Water Eve
8 Sat	4 31	6 58	11 25	1 17	11 33
9 Sun	4 30	6 54	m'rn		12 10
10 Mon	4 29	6 55	12 01	12 38	1 05
11 Tues	4 28	6 56	12 31	1 22	2 [illegible]
12 Wed	4 27	6 57	1 00	2 19	3 34
13 Thurs	4 25	6 58	1 30	3 14	4 45
14 Fri	4 24	6 59	2 01	4 05	4 54

First Quar May 6th, 7.24 evening.
Full Moon, May 14th, 9.01 evening.
Last Quar, May 22d, 6.04 evening.
New Moon May 29th, 9.12 morning.

Deaths.

In this city, 25th ult., William C. Scott.

In this city, 30th ult., Lily M., wife of William Goffe.

In this city 28th ult., Anna Carter Luck, in her [illegible] year.

In this city, 3d inst., Johanna, wife of Joseph H. Crowther.

In this city, 5th inst., Edith A., daughter of Emma and the late Andrew Madsen aged 19 years.

In this city, 5th inst., Frank C., son of Harriet and the late George [illegible].

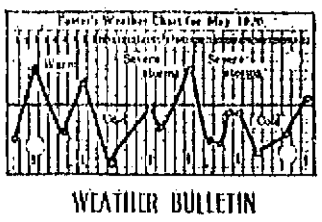
May 5, Philip St Denis, aged [illegible] years.

In this city, May 5, Louise A., daughter of the late William J. and Honora [illegible] Quinn.

In Fall River May 3, Mrs. Grace D. [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

In New York, 4th inst., George H. King.

In New York, 4th inst., Charles Russell, son of the late Charles Russell and Josephine Hoey Hone, in his 42d year.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., May 8, 1920.

Warm waves will reach Vancouver about May 12, 16, 20, 27 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of May 13, 17, 21, 28; plains sections 14, 18, 22, 29; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 15, 19, 23, 30; lower great lakes and eastern sections 16, 20, 24, 31, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about May 17, 21, 25 and June 1.

These disturbances will control crop weather from near May 12 to near June 1 and will bring some of the most important weather events of the year. Severe storms are expected on the Pacific slope, in middle Mississippi valleys and about the great upper and lower lakes, beginning not far from May 16 and continuing at intervals to end of month. These storms are expected to develope dangerous features and such heavy rains that dangerous floods are expected.

These concentrations of moisture are expected to rob other sections, more to southwestward but east of Rockies, causing severe drouth, altogether making bad cropweather in many places. East of Rockies and further north there are strips of drouth extending east and west that will suffer from drouth while the floods are doing damage south of them. But these conditions will not long continue. I am promising, or predicting, a general cropweather change east of Rockies after first part of June.

Except for some local temperature features my forecasts have been good this year, altho the forecasting has been the most difficult I have ever experienced. My long ago predictions that rains and drouths would occur in large spots indicated difficulties in the way of local forecasts.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeland

Subscriptions to the Irish loan in Massachusetts total more than $1,600,000.

Smoking and chatting periods have been introduced at a Marlboro, Mass., shoe factory in an effort to increase efficiency.

Chelsea, Mass., barbers have announced a raise in the price of haircuts and shaves. Haircuts now cost 50 cents and shaves 30 cents.

Miss Alice Stone, of Barton, Vt., who threw her newborn babe down an embankment, has been sent to the state hospital at Waterbury for observation.

While playing beside a brook near his home, Horace Gardner, 3, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gardner Hyde Park, Mass., fell into the water and was drowned.

The Rev. B. G. Haggland of Dorchester, Mass., was elected president of the New England Conference of Swedish Lutheran Churches, at its session held at Quincy.

The Rev. Arthur Wheelock Moulton, for 19 years rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Lawrence, Mass., has been consecrated bishop of the missionary jurisdiction of Utah.

More than 1000 gallons of whiskey, valued at $50,000, was seized by federal prohibition agents and internal revenue men, when they raided the places in Providence.

A 12 1-2 per cent. increase in wages has been granted to 600 employes of the Champion International Paper Company and the Merrimac Paper Company Lawrence, Mass.

Dr. Hubert Work of Pueblo, was elected president of the American Medical Association in session at New Orleans, and Boston, was selected as the convention city next year.

The case of Philip M. Taylor of Springfield, Mass., charged with the murder of twelve-year-old Virginia L. Wallace, on the night of February 12, has been continued by Judge Heady to May 12, at the request of the Commonwealth. The girl, who had been sent on an errand, was found dead near a creamery.

Release of 24 quarts of whiskey to the Red Cross chapter in the town of Dexter, Me., which will act as a government agency for distribution of liquor for medicinal purposes, was approved by Judge Clarence Hale of U. S. district court Portland, in a libel against 150 cases of Canadian whiskey smuggled across the border.

For the alleged abuse of their permits to prescribe and sell liquors for medicinal purposes one doctor and one pharmacist will be cited to show cause why their permits should not be revoked. It is stated that the physician under investigation had issued 587 prescriptions in one month and that all of these prescriptions has been filled by the same druggist.

In a suit brought in the 1st District Court Framingham, Mass., against Richard H. Long, Democratic candidate for Governor last Fall, and wealthy shoe manufacturer, for the recovery of campaign automobile expenses, Judge Walter Adams found for the plaintiffs. According to the judgment Long will have to pay $1372.63 in portions to five plaintiffs.

Colonel Frank M. Hume of Houlton, Me., was selected as honorary vice president, Edward W. Wheeler of Brunswick as chairman and George G. Weeks of Fairfield as a member of the committee on resolutions at a meeting of delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. Guy P. Gannett of Augusta was nominated as national committeeman from Maine.

The supreme court at Salem, Mass., dismissed for lack of jurisdiction a suit in which William J. Phillips of Boston sought damages of $3,000,000 from Charles G. Phillips of Swampscott. The petitioner contended that the respondent had interfered with the appearance of witnesses in the hearings on admission of the will of Mariah Phillips, to which both parties were claimants.

To determine the jurisdiction of the State courts over cases brought under the Volstead act, Judge W. R. Heady of Springfield, Mass., police court announced his intention of reporting to the Grand Jury a case of alleged illegal liquor sales that came before him, in which a woman was arrested by a police patrolman and prohibition enforcement officer, after she was alleged to have sold liquor to the officers.

Members of the Maine state pier commission have informally selected Galt and Franklin wharves, Portland, for the new state pier, for which the state will provide a bond issue. The Eastern steamship line will continue to use Franklin wharf until the pier has been erected, when it will have a berth and offices on the pier. Extensive terminal facilities for railroads and steamships are to be provided on the pier.

A rather remarkable thing happened when on last Jan. 16 the setter dog of Morris Crocker, a resident of Osterville, Mass., disappeared and did not return until 23 days later. The dog's front legs had been half frozen away. After an investigation by Mr. Crocker it was discovered that the animal had been caught in a fox trap, in which it had remained during its absence from home. [illegible]

JOSEPH C. GREW.

Minister from United States to Denmark

Joseph Clark Grew, now in Paris and formerly general secretary of the American peace mission, has been named by the president minister from the United States to Denmark. He was with James W. Gerard when the latter was American ambassador to Germany.

PEACE RESOLUTION IS FILED IN SENATE

Move by Senator Knox Would Terminate War With Both Germany and Austria.

Washington.—A joint resolution proposing repeal of resolutions by congress declaring a state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary was reported out by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a strict party vote.

Introduced by Senator Knox, Republican, of Pennsylvania, as a substitute for the Republican resolution recently passed by the House, the measure was formally presented to the senate by Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, with the announcement by Senator Knox that he would open debate on it.

Leaders of both parties predicted several weeks of discussion, with little prospect of action until near the time set for recess for the national conventions. In some quarters the opinion was expressed that President Wilson, in the midst of the debate, might return the treaty of Versailles to the senate.

Virtually solid Democratic opposition to the substitute was predicted by leaders of the party. Senator McCumber, Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who did not attend the meeting, said he and probably other Republicans would oppose it.

Straight-out repeal of the war resolution is the principal object of the Knox substitute which would require the President to establish friendly diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany and with "the governments and people of Austria and Hungary." Like the House resolution, it would reserve all American rights under the treaty of Versailles and provide for repeal of war legislation and war powers of the President. It would hold German property until all American war claims were satisfied, but does not include the House provision for acceptance of the resolution's terms by Germany within forty-five days under penalty of a commercial embargo.

A formal report only on the resolution was filed by Senator Lodge and Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, administration leader in the treaty fight, decided to submit no minority report, but to present the opposition's arguments during debate.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

BOSTON.—The strikes of coastwise longshoremen at Boston ended.

AGUA PRIETA, SONORA.—Chihuahua City is definitely in the hands of the revolutionists, it was announced by General P. Elias Calles. Chihuahua City is one of the largest cities in northern Mexico. It has a population of approximately 40,000.

LOS ANGELES.—James R. Huirt, alleged to have married about 25 women and to have confessed that he murdered at least two of them, will be charged with murder, and not bigamy, according to an announcement by the district attorney's office.

BALTIMORE.—John T. McGraw, Democratic national committeeman from West Virginia, died suddenly on a train near here while en route from New York to his home in Grafton, W. Va. Death was due to heart disease.

TRENTON, N. J.—Managers of Senator Hiram W. Johnson's campaign announced that they would immediately demand a recount of the primary votes cast in several counties.

CHICAGO.—Shipyard workers of the Northwest who got $24 a day during the war prefer to loaf rather than [illegible] $12 a day. This is one [illegible] labor shortage.

Johnson Castle, located at Center Rutland, Vt., has been offered to President Wilson as the Summer White House by the owner of the estate, Ira W. Sabin. The estate is also known at Rutland Manor and consists of a 25-room brick house [illegible] with [illegible] decorations.

INSURANCE BONUS BILL IS APPROVED

Paid-Up Policies for War Veterans Virtually Agreed Upon by House Committee.

MAKES GRANT $1.75 A DAY.

Cash Bonus $1.25 A Day—Average Veteran Would Receive $1,857 in Cash or Insurance After Twenty Years—Retain Sales Tax.

Washington.—Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee virtually decided to include in the soldier relief legislation program a plan of paid-up insurance, its value to increase annually by compound interest, and on which loans could be obtained from any post office.

With this addition, ex-service men might elect any one of the five following plans included in the Republican program: A cash bonus of $1.25 a day for each day of service; aid in buying farmland, to be reclaimed by the government; aid in buying city homes; aid in their education, or the insurance. To popularize the last four plans the Republicans propose to allow $1.75 a day for each day of service, instead of the $1.25 cash bonus, as the basis for computing farm and home aid, loans and the amount of financial aid each man might receive in the form of educational training.

The insurance plan, as such, was said by committeemen to be a "misnomer," but they declared it was the "most attractive" of any of the five plans. The average period of service for World War veterans was 400 days, they said, explaining that under the insurance plan the average veteran could receive a paidup insurance policy of $1,857, payable to him in cash at the end of twenty years, or immediately to his heirs in event of death.

The loan value of the insurance denoted in the legislation as "adjusted service certificates" would not accrue until the end of the third year the plan had been in force, and at that time an ex-service man, with a record of 400 days' service, would be entitled to a loan of $551. This would be the cash value of his "certificate" at that time at 6 per cent interest, compounded annually.

Similarly, the veteran of 100 days would be entitled to paidup, twenty-year endowment insurance of $461, with a cash surrender or loan value of $137 in three years; the 200-day veteran to insurance of $928, with a loan value of $275; the 300-day veteran to insurance of $1,392, with a loan value of $413, and the 500-day veteran to insurance of $2,321, with a loan value of $689.

This plan, if universally adopted, would cost the government far more than the cash bonus of $1.25 a day, committeemen said. Estimating that 3,500,000 ex-service persons will be affected by the bill, committeemen declared that the ultimate cost of the insurance plan, if adopted by all, would be approximately $6,000,000,000. The cash bonus, it was estimated, would cost $1,807,000,000 if accepted by all.

Determined on Sales Tax.

Washington.—Further steps in the battle on the Bonus bill were taken behind the scenes instead of upon the house floor. A hurried call was sent out for a meeting of the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee, at which the situation was discussed. Following the conference the Republicans announced that the sales tax would not be taken out of the bill. The plan had not been changed, it was said, and the bill in its present form would be laid before the Republican caucus Friday evening.

"Knowing that they are beaten, my belief is that they will now try to report in a bonus bill separate from a revenue measure and rush it through with a grand hurrah over their desire to help the soldiers," said Mr. Johnson. "Then Congress will be tied up for fifteen years in a wrangle over the way to raise the money. A bonus bill will be on the statute books but there will be no money to pay the bonuses."

LIBERTY BONDS FOR TAXES.

Bill to Stabilize Values Authorizes $200 Payment in Any Year.

Washington.—A bill to stabilize market values of Liberty bonds was introduced by Representative Ackerman of New Jersey.

It provides that Liberty bonds at par value shall be accepted as part payment for income and excess profits taxes. Not more than $200 shall be accepted in any one year, and the amount shall not cover more than 25 per cent of the total due.

527 RUM ORDERS IN MONTH.

Doctor Had Favorite Druggist Too and Both May Lose Graft.

Providence, R. I.—Charged with abuse of their permits to prescribe and sell liquors for medical purposes, one doctor and one pharmacist will be cited soon to appear before A. A. Archambault, prohibition director, to show cause why their permits should not be revoked. Mr. Archambault said that the physician in one month had issued 357 prescriptions, all being filed by the same druggist.

The vandalism which reduced the old and beautiful cemetery at Milton, Vt., to wreckage, was the work of a party of 10 or 12 boys, it has been learned. Forty-seven stones were tipped over, among them those marking graves of old settlers. The entire damage amounts to several hundred dollars.

MRS. F. B. HILLIS.

Delaware State Chairman National Woman's Party

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillis, state chairman for Delaware of the National Woman's party, who is leading the suffrage forces of the state in the final struggle for ratification. With 35 other states in the ratification column, the suffragists under Mrs. Hillis are concentrating their forces in this last and smallest state which has it in its powers to give victory or defeat.

LONDON CROWDS ATTACK PRO-IRISH

Assault Procession of Sympathizers With Hunger Strikers at Wormwood Scrubbs.

London.—Exciting scenes occurred outside Wormwood Scrubbs Prison and mounted police were compelled to clear a way through one of the biggest demonstrations London has ever witnessed.

Men and women were injured in the process and first aid had to be given to many persons as they lay stretched out on the ground.

For a time the appearance was that of a minute battlefield, and stones, sticks and bits of concrete were hurled about, while fists were freely used.

The trouble was the outcome of another Sinn Fein demonstration in sympathy with the hunger-striking prisoners. A huge hostile crowd had gathered, and when the procession of pro-Irish demonstrators arrived on the scene a series of scrimmages began with much throwing of missiles, the Sinn Feiners retaliating with sticks.

Dublin.—The Rush police barracks, ten miles from Dublin, was attacked by an armed band. This is the first incident of the kind so near the capital.

Available information shows that the Sergeant in charge of the barracks received fatal injuries and other policemen were wounded, while the roof of the barracks was blown off.

Liverpool.—An attempt by the Irish section of the dock workers to carry out their threat to hold up traffic if the hunger-striking prisoners were not released from the Wormwood Schrubbs Prison has failed.

More than 80 per cent of the men returned to work, and there were plenty of substitutes for the Irishmen who did cease work.

The Lor Mayor of Liverpool, Burton W. Ellis, communicated to a deputation from the Irish Self-Determination League a telegram he received from Edward Shortt, Secretary for Home Affairs, with regard to the treatment of Irish prisoners in the Wormwood Scrubbs Jail.

Belfast.—Sixty hunger-strikers were transferred from the Belfast jail to destroyers for conveyance to England.

It is believed they will be lodged in the Wormwood Scrubbs Prison.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Increased Pullman rates, amounting to 20 per cent, went into effect. The Interstate Commerce Commission announced that after consideration of protests it had decided against suspension of the increase.

The state department received an exhaustive report on conditions in Vera Cruz, Mexico, from an American in that city. The report urged that warships be kept in readiness for dispatch to Vera Cruz should the need arise. Although Vera Cruz was said to be quiet, possibilities of trouble there were described as great.

The sundry civil bill was reported with $100,000 appropriated for prohibition enforcement. This goes to the department of justice for prosecuting the cases.

Thirty Republicans decided to oppose the sales tax and fight against a suspension of the rules when the bonus bill appears in the house.

Plots against the lives of more than a score of federal and state officials have been discovered by the department of justice as part of radical demonstrations, Attorney General Palmer announced in a statement recently issued.

Ninety-seven officers, all veterans of the war, and most of them former members of the "Yankee" division, have been appointed to command units of the Massachusetts national guard. Col. Edward L. Logan, former commander of the 101st infantry, was placed in charge of the 51st infantry brigade.

BRITISH CHEER SAN REMO WORK

Lloyd George Says "Treason" at Home Failed to Wreck Allied Comradeship.

EMPHASIZES GERMAN CHAOS.

France Told Annexation Policy Would Not Be Sactioned—Allies Know German Cannot Pay, But Wish Her to Realize Obligation.

London.—Premier Lloyd George speaking in the House of Commons on the subject of the recent allied conference at San Remo, said that before the conference there had been some misunderstandings, serious enough in themselves, but made grave by deliberate fomenting on the part of very reckless persons.

"But," continued the Premier, "I am glad to say that the sky is once more clear. So far as I can see everyone is satisfied at what happened at San Remo."

The Premier declared the conference had been the most remarkable one in every respect held since the armistice. There never had been such a conference as regarded satisfaction with the agreement by all the parties concerned or the happiness which had been able to bring about, he said. The conference, declared the Premier, dispelled all suspicion that the treaty of Versailles was not to be enforced.

Mr. Lloyd George said there had been no difference of opinion between the allies as to the enforcement of the treaty. A misunderstanding arose, he declared, over the question as to who should put down the disturbance in the Ruhr, which threatened the peace not only of Germany, but of Europe. The French thought it ought to be suppressed by the allies, the Premier asserted, but all the others believed it should be left to the Germans. This difference had been settled, Mr. Lloyd George said, and the Germans informed that the moment the German troops in the Ruhr were reduced to the proportions fixed by the allies last August, the French troops would be withdrawn from Frankfort and Darmstadt.

The Premier asserted that the misunderstanding of France concerning Great Britain's intentions regarding revision of the treaty had been removed. He said he had made it clear that Great Britain did not desire revision of the treaty, which must be made the basis of policy of the allies, and that Great Britain would act with France in its enforcement.

Great Britain had also made it clear, Mr. Lloyd George continued, that she would not sanction any policy of annexation by France in Germany. It was impossible, he declared, to have another Alsace-Lorraine. Such a policy, the Premier asserted, had been advocated by some powerful personages and journalists in France.

"I need hardly assure the House," Mr. Lloyd George said, "that M. Millerand and his associates readily and sincerely gave assurance that the vast majority of the people of France were just as much opposed to a policy of that kind as the people of Great Britain. I attach enormous importance to that."

Another misunderstanding that had been removed, the Premier went on, was that on the part of the French, who no doubt thought Great Britain did not mean to enforce the treaty with regard to reparation and disarmament. There was no difference of opinion on disarmament, Mr. Lloyd George said, but when it came to ordering disarmament there was no one in Germany who seemed to have the power to enforce the decree, and that was one of the greatest difficulties the allies had to face.

Turning again to the qestion of disarmament of Germany, Mr. Lloyd George said he had heard from the British officer in charge of the destruction of weapons that the Germans had faithfully given an account of all their guns. "Regarding rifles," the Premier added, "very great difficulty is being experienced. The men have not given them up, and that is a danger not only to the peace of Europe but to the internal peace of Germany."

Use Cuticura To Keep Children's Skins Healthy

If mothers would only use Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet and nursery purposes, how much suffering might be avoided by preventing little skin and scalp troubles becoming serious. Cuticura Talcum is also excellent for little ones, it is delicately medicated and exquisitely perfumed.

Cuticura Talcum Powder

Do not fail to test the fascinating fragrance of this exquisitely scented face, baby, dusting and skin perfuming powder. It imparts to the person a charm incomparable and peculiar to itself. Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are 25c each everywhere.

Sample each free by mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 15T, Malden, Mass." Sold everywhere.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug

There is Furniture, and Furniture

Some furniture simply fills up the vacant spaces and nev makes a home look attractive. It is furniture of course but where is the satisfaction in putting your hard earned dollars into furniture of this sort. You should buy furniture not to fill up the rooms, but to furnish them, to make a home you will be proud to live in. That kind doesn't cost any more if you buy it at the right place.

Our Furniture Furnishes

We have been in the home making business all our lives and we use all our years of experience in carefully selecting from the best markets the things that we know will give you lasting satisfaction.

Our Safety is Your Satisfaction

TITUS'

The right kind at the right price.

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

Let's All Unite For Newport's Might

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Thames Street

DEPOSITS

April, 1919	April, 1920	Increase
$10,911,319.14	$11,271,205.91	$359,886.77

LET'S ALL UNITE FOR NEWPORT'S MIGHT

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

are our Nation's economic strength for the future—so it is essential for them to early acquire thrifty habits.

Start right now by starting an account with the Industrial Trust Company.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

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REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND AUCTIONEER

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

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CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Attended to

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods are Pure Absolutely

ALL FOR THE BEST

Mr. Goslington Philosophizes on Human Ills.

Finally Comes to the Very Wise Conclusion That Many Seeming Misfortunes Are Really Blessings in Disguise.

"Glimmerby, my friend Glimmerby," said Mr. Goslington, "propounds the theory that both poverty and worry are conducive to longevity, and I think there is something in that. I am not so sure about the worry, and yet I think even that may be true! I can see, for instance, that if a man worried hard enough he would keep himself lean and so escape the ills and inconveniences attendant upon obesity; but that poverty tends to lengthen life I have no doubt whatever.

"The man who is poor, as we most of us are, has to work for a living. Surely it is in work that we are most blessed; and if we have work to do in which we are interested, that appeals to us, then are we fortunate indeed; we find a pleasure in labor and a joy in accomplishment; and it makes me smile to think how in such work we forget our worries entirely.

"So we don't really need to consider whether worry is a life prolonger or not; all we want to lengthen our days is to be poor, poor enough so that we have to work and keep plugging; but I do wonder that Glimmerby did not mention along with poverty and worry, as among the things that might tend to prolong life, our physical ailments.

"Some years ago a friend of mine began to lose weight and he kept on in that way until he had lost 25 pounds. Then he consulted a doctor. It was something that could be checked, controlled and perhaps entirely cured if the patient would follow faithfully the prescribed treatment; and then he was told that the general benefits he would derive from the treatment were such that his life might be prolonged to a greater limit than it would have reached if he had never had this ailment at all.

"I might add that this friend has now recovered several of his lost pounds, he is feeling very chipper and cheerful and he fully expects to live to be a very old man.

"The fact is that many things that we may look at, when they come upon us, as drawbacks are in reality blessings in disguise."

All Alike.

Lady Astor, the American M. P., told in London the other day a story about an anti-suffragist.

"Anti-suffragists are all alike," she said. 'Once I was canvassing for signatures to a petition about Lord Milner, the viceroy to India at that time. When I called on Mr. Boggs, the grocer, he read the petition carefully and then said:

"'Who is this here Milner, ma'am?'

"'Our Indian viceroy,' said I.

"'Wot's a viceroy?' said Mr. Boggs.

"'A pro-consul, you know.' And I explained Lord Milner's position in detail.

"Mr. Boggs, satisfied, dipped his pen in the ink; then he looked anxiously.

"'You're not lettin' the women sign this, are you?' he said.

"'Oh, no, indeed,' said I.

"'That's right,' said Mr. Boggs, as he slowly traced his signature. 'That's right, ma'am. Women don't know nothin' about these things.'"

Radium Economy.

The use of radium on a large scale therapeutically involves danger of loss, and this factor has been a big one in inducing hospitals and clinics with a gram or more of the element in use to utilize radium emanation instead of applicators containing the radium itself. There has been installed in a Pittsburg laboratory an elegant and useful apparatus for the collection, purification and tubing of radiation emanation obtained from a salt of the element. It differs from earlier apparatus in that liquid air is replaced by chemical means of purifying the emanation, which are felt to be more reliable.

Shellac.

Shellac is the joint product of insects and plants and comes from India. The lac insects are about 1-25 of an inch long, a bright red in color. They suck the juices of plants, digest them and exude them in the form of resin, which soon encases the whole insect. When the young insects have swarmed out the resin is scraped from the branches, ground, washed, mixed with colophony and orpiment, cooked slowly and drawn out into the thin sheets we know as shellac.

Charles Darwin's Boyhood.

Doctor Butler, the headmaster at Shrewsbury school, had often to call Charles Darwin (the most famous naturalist of the nineteenth century) to task for inattention and laziness during his studies. The only thing that seemed to interest him was the collection of caterpillars, worms and all sorts of creeping things, and the [illegible] of his own and his brother's [illegible] chemical experiments.

Hydrogen and Oxygen Gases.

[illegible] as it is an inflammable gas it is very dangerous to handle and care should be exercised.

HOW WILSON KEPT WOOD OUT OF WAR

Transferred From Pillar to Post Away From Front—Steel and Coal Strikes.

By JOHN G. HOLME,
Author of "The Life of Leonard Wood."

VIII.

The attitude taken by the administration in Washington toward Leonard Wood's preparedness campaign is a familiar subject to all Americans today. The administration did not approve of Wood, nor of his work. No one knew this better than the General himself, and he pursued his course with open eyes, knowing full well that the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, President Wilson, frowned on his efforts. Wood deliberately jeopardized his own career, his chances for whatever glory their might be gained in the great war toward which the nation was heading. Therefore, no motive could have been ascribed for his noble efforts except the one of intense patriotism.

In August, 1915, Lindley M. Garrison, then Secretary of War, savagely rebuked Wood for inviting the late Theodore Roosevelt to speak before the Plattsburgh officers' camp. Roosevelt said nothing in his address before the officers in criticism of the administration, but later in the day he issued a statement criticising Wilson's note writing. This he did at the Plattsburg railway station way outside the camp. The whole press of the country came to General Wood's aid, denouncing Garrison for his action.

Immediately after the war was declared, Wood wrote and personally delivered two letters, one to the Adjutant General of the Army and the other to the Chief of Staff, asking for service abroad. He never received a reply from either official, but a few days later, the Department of the East, which he commanded, was divided into three small departments, Wood was relieved of his office and transferred to Charleston, S. C., headquarters of the new Southeastern Department.

While in Charleston, Wood laid out plans for eleven large National Army Camps, and three officers' training camps. He was then transferred to Camp Funston, Kansas, where he trained the Eighty-ninth and the Tenth Divisions.

This kicking of Wood from pillar to post had a double effect; it brought on the administration an avalanche of criticism and it enhanced Wood's popularity. The State of Kansas made him an honorary citizen through a proclamation by Governor Capper.

In November, 1917, General Wood was sent to France to observe military operations at the front as were all general officers in charge of training camps. While watching French artillery at work on January 27, 1918, he was severely wounded by a shell which burst inside a French gun, the whole gun crew being killed. General Wood recovered rapidly and returned to the United States, where he passed the severe physical examination for army officers destined for overseas service.

General Wood accompanied the Eighty-ninth Division, which he had trained, to New York for embarkation, expecting to command it in France. On arriving in New York, May 25, 1918, he received a telegram from Secretary of War Baker, relieving him of his command. The press unsparingly flayed the administration for this display of meanness of spirit. However, Wood was sent back to Funston. No one has ever heard him speak one word of protest against this shameful treatment. He continued to work night and day for victory, training troops, aiding the country in every way he could. In his campaign speeches of late, he has time and again stated his refusal to criticise the Democratic administration. Let the Republicans do better than the Democrats is his slogan. He had the Tenth Division ready for overseas service when the armistice was signed.

After the armistice, Wood was assigned to the command of the Central Department with headquarters in Chicago where he still is. Of late several notable events have taken place illustrating his strong capability for public service.

About a year ago he organized the Chicago bureau for finding employment for returning soldiers. This organization became the model for the Federal bureau.

He was called upon to quell the race riot in Omaha, and to restore and maintain law and order in Gary, Indiana, and in the West Virginia coal fields during the steel and coal strikes. This Wood did without firing a shot. Moreover, his attitude toward the strikers in Gary and in the coal fields was so fair and impartial as to win the commendation of the labor leaders. The strikers were allowed to strike and picket in orderly fashion, and the workers were allowed to work. Wood took no sides. He merely kept order. He said he found nearly one hundred per cent of the strikers loyal Americans, who earnestly believed they were fighting for their rights. He did not compromise with the "Reds" at Gary. He arrested them.

There are few men in this land who can point to a life of more distinguished public service than Leonard Wood, as doctor, soldier, administrator and business executive. A man of few words and big deeds, he typifies the best [illegible] Roosevelt [illegible] his rise has [illegible]

[illegible]

The missionary society was meeting at our house and the woman who was to read the devotionals took the elastic band from her Bible, laid it on her lap and began to turn the pages to find the passage she was to read. During the solemn silence my young son marched over to her and, picking up the elastic, he announced: "Why, that's my mother's garter!"—Grit.

LEONARD WOOD'S STAND ON LABOR

Its Problems and Those of Capital Interdependent—Workingman Not a Commodity.

Leonard Wood thoroughly comprehends the interdependence of capital and labor. When they are at odds with each other disaster results; when they are united prosperity is the outcome. There is no man in America better fitted to express views of practical value on this subject than Wood, because as an administrator in various parts of this country and in Cuba and the Philippines he has been confronted by every phase of the labor problems. The tact and broad sympathies he has displayed when recently called upon to handle misunderstandings between capital and labor in the acutest forms in the steel districts at Gary and in the coal regions of West Virginia qualify him to act as leader in the growing movement looking toward a permanent adjustment of all disagreements between the capitalist and the workingman. Wood says:

"We must do all we can to encourage good business, whether it be big business or small business. If it is good business and beneficial to the public it is worthy of encouragement; if it is bad business we must control it and regulate it. Good business means prosperous labor, and this means increased production, and nothing must be allowed to interfere with ample production. It is the real remedy for the high cost of living. Limitation on production is an invitation to disaster—disaster which strikes first the poor, but eventually affects all. We cannot consider business and labor separately. They are interlocking and interdependent. We must spread the war burden over a much longer period of years than at present contemplated. The present excess income tax is paralyzing initiative. It is a strangle hold upon the throat of business which must be relaxed if American business is to have that initiative which will be necessary to give us our share in the world's trade. We must do everything we can to help on good business, for on it depends national prosperity.

"Labor and capital in this country must work together in order to meet the problems which are going to follow this world's war. We do not wish an autocracy of either capital or labor, but a real democracy in both, characterized by a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness. We must inject more of the human element into our relations with those about us, whether they be our associates or our subordinates—more gathering about the table and discussing matters fully and frankly.

Labor Not a Commodity.

"We must recognize that the workingman is neither a machine nor a commodity, but that he is a collaborator with capital. Individual capacity and ambition must receive encouragement and recognition. The employer must recognize the dignity and status of the worker and give him every consideration due. The closest possible contact and the fullest understanding should be maintained between employer and employee. Arrangements for the adjustment of grievances must be provided which will work smoothly and promptly. We must do all we can to improve the workers's living conditions, to make his surroundings decent and attractive to himself and family. His hours of work must be such as to give him an opportunity for reasonable recreation with his family during the hours of daylight. He should receive a wage that not only permits him to keep body and soul together, but enables him to lay by something for the future. If these conditions are to be obtained and maintained labor must recognize that high wages can only be maintained under conditions of high production and high efficiency. Capital must be paid in accordance with the risk of the enterprise. Those who direct and plan must be paid adequately, labor must be adequately paid, and after this, if anything remains, comes the question of an equitable distribution. Many of the more progressive, intelligent and farseeing men are already beginning to give labor a participation in this surplus—a share varying with its amount.

"The main thing is for labor and capital to pull together in the present great crisis, remembering that only through co-operation and frank and full understanding and mutual concessions can the wheels of industry be kept going."

LEONARD WOOD LEADER FOR TWENTY YEARS PAST

Wood's candidacy is hailed by the wiseacres as a protest. It lacks, they aver, the force of a positive quality. They forget that he was doing big things in Cuba when the young voters of today were in their cradles; they forget, if they ever knew, that for twenty years many people who did not know and did not care whether he was a Republican or Democrat, have watched his career with growing interest, an interest heightened in more recent years by what appears to be a pretty well founded conclusion that he is strong in most of the qualities that are conspicuously wanting in the present administration.—Indianapolis (Ind.) News.

Not Strong on Ablution.

The Ainu feels that by washing his face and hands on great occasions he has paid his debt to civilization. The Tibetan considers that the oil of the body contributes needed warmth in his mountain life and refuses to wash it away, but does not object to washing his face and the tips of his fingers once in awhile.

Red Cross Field Staff Helping to Develop Unified Program of Service in New England

Members Act as Emissaries from Division Headquarters in Boston to the 112 Chapters and Their Branches in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

As part of its plans in developing a unified program of Red Cross Service in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in harmony with the nation-wide peace program of the organization, the New England Division of the American Red Cross has created a Field Staff, the members of which will regularly visit the 112 Red Cross Chapters in the states named and advise and assist them in carrying out their peace-time projects.

Each field representative has been assigned a group of Chapters, acting on the one hand, as the general emissary of all departments at Division headquarters to those Chapters, and, on the other hand, representing the interests of the Chapters at Division headquarters.

Photo by Bachrach
MISS KATHERINE D. HARDWICK

Chapters Are Given Advice and Assistance in Organizing Activities in Their Communities in Accordance With the Nation-Wide Peace-Time Program of the American Red Cross.

Photo by Bachrach
MISS HELEN OSGOOD

Photo by Bachrach
MISS MARIAN E. ROWE

Photo by Bachrach
MISS LOUISE B. POWERS

Photo by Bachrach
MRS. W. W. WEEDEN

Photo by Bachrach
MRS. R. W. HUSBAND

Photo by Bachrach
MISS MARIAN H. STUDLEY

MEMBERS OF THE FIELD STAFF OF THE NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, AMERICAN RED CROSS

Each member of the staff is the representative of Division headquarters to a group of Red Cross Chapters. Together these women, by advising and assisting the Chapters, are promoting the development of a unified program of Red Cross Service in the five New England states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

It is the duty of the field representatives to assist the Chapters in organizing Red Cross service in their communities and in the territory of the Branches of the Chapter, and to help in establishing forms of service found most advisable in various communities within the Chapter jurisdiction.

Through its field representative a Chapter may arrange for a visit to the Chapter headquarters, for conference, of department heads from Division headquarters.

Every week, usually on Tuesday, the members of the Field Staff go to their respective territories, visiting as many Chapters as possible during the week, holding conferences with Chapter officials, presenting Red Cross peace-time plans at public meetings, suggesting effective means for carrying on work and helping to solve various problems that arise. On Mondays the staff meets with the heads of departments at Division headquarters and reports on the work of the preceding week, indicating how various departments may strengthen the efforts of certain Chapters.

Already the field staff has materially strengthened Red Cross service throughout the five states in the New England Division by bringing the directing forces at the Division headquarters and the Chapter workers closer together in co-operative endeavor.

The Field Staff was organized under the direction of Cheney C. Jones, Assistant Manager of the New England Division, in charge of service organization, and the members were given a period of intensive training under Mr. Jones and the directors of Division departments.

The members of the Field Staff, besides Mr. Jones, are: Miss Katherine D. Hardwick, Division Director of Training for Community Service, F. E. Greene, Division Director of Military Relief, and Miss Helen Osgood, of Lynn, Mass., Mrs. R. W. Husband, of Hanover, N. H., Miss Louise B. Powers, of Houlton, Me., Miss Marian E. Rowe, of Salem, Mass., Mrs. W. W. Weeden, of Providence, R. I., Miss Marian H. Studley, of Rockland, Mass.

Assistant Manager Jones devotes practically all his time to directing the field work, but in addition he acts as representative to four Chapters easily reached from Division headquarters in Boston, the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, the Cambridge Chapter, the Newton Chapter, and the Hampden County Chapter, all in Massachusetts.

Miss Katherine D. Hardwick is representative to four of the Massachusetts Chapters, the Berkshire County Chapter with headquarters in Pittsfield, the Hampshire County Chapter with headquarters in Northampton, the Lynn Chapter with headquarters in Lynn, and the Worcester Chapter with headquarters in Worcester.

Mr. Greene has another group of Massachusetts Chapters, as follows, the headquarters being located in the city from which the Chapter takes its name unless otherwise stated: Athol, Concord, Fitchburg, Framingham, Gardner, Leominster, Marlboro, Natick, North Middlesex County with headquarters in Lowell, and Wellesley.

The other members and the Chapters assigned to them are:

Miss Marian E. Rowe: All the Chapters in the state of Vermont; also the following Chapters in Massachusetts; Essex County, with headquarters in Boston, Holyoke, Clinton, Franklin County with headquarters in Greenfield.

Mrs. R. W. Husband: All the Chapters in the State of New Hampshire.

Mrs. W. W. Weeden: All the Chapters in the state of Rhode Island; also the following Chapters in Massachusetts: Attleboro, North Attleboro, Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton and Franklin.

Miss Marian H. Studley: The following Massachusetts Chapters: Brockton, Bridgewater, Rockland, Middleboro, Cape Cod with headquarters at Harwichport, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Plymouth.

Miss Louise B. Powers: All the Chapters in Aroostook County, Maine, and also the Augusta and Gardiner Chapters in Maine.

Miss Helen Osgood: All the Chapters in the state of Maine except those in Aroostook County and the Augusta and Gardiner Chapters.

CONTINUES SERVICE FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Arthur G. Rotch, acting Manager of the New England Division of the American Red Cross, made official announcement this week that the Red Cross has agreed "to give a continuing peace-time service to the Army and Navy of the United States" in accordance with its charter obligations and in response to official requests made by representatives of the War and Navy departments.

Each Chapter and Branch of the Red Cross organization in New England Division territory has been instructed by Mr. Rotch to render this service to the [illegible] in cooperation with Division headquarters and other Chapters and Branches.

The agreement means that the Red Cross will continue to be the connecting link between the military forces of the nation and the people, and that principally it will carry on the Home Service work and Information Service for the men and their families which it conducted so successfully during the war.

The New England Division is rendering similar service for the discharged sick and disabled former service men who are patients of the United States Public Health Service.

In a letter to all Red Cross organizations in the New England Division Mr. Rotch quoted from letters from official representatives of the War and Navy Departments asking the Red Cross to continue its work for the Army and Navy, and the replies by officials of the National Red Cross, and [illegible]

"In order to give effective service, the Red Cross should be adequately organized in camps, hospitals, division offices and Chapters. It is particularly desirable that in every community there should be some responsible Red Cross unit able to perform whatever service is demanded. In those Chapters and Branches where Home Service is to continue, there will always be ample machinery to carry on the work. Where Home Service is not continued there may be, under the direction of the Chapter executive secretary or other designated Chapter official, a sufficient Red Cross reserve of trained volunteer Home Service personnel to take care of the few instances that are likely to occur. In meeting this obligation, it should be understood that Chapters will render this service to their maximum ability."

Porto Rican Blouses.

Porto Rican blouses are in high favor.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Pots Used to Swell Sound.

The ancient Greeks, to secure resonance without the use of woodwork, placed under the seats of their theaters earthen pots, with the mouths turned toward the stage, the vibrating mass of air in these serving to reinforce the sound.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET

Two Doors North of Post Office

NEWPORT, R. I

WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

IRASCIBLE MEN OF GENIUS

William Morris and Charles Reade Notable for Their Explosive Tempers and Kindly Hearts.

In some recent reminiscences Mr. Henry O. Barnwell says that the two literary men of his acquaintance who possessed the greatest capacity for indignation were William Morris and Charles Reade. Morris was perhaps the more explosive; but his temperamental outbursts were soon over and had rarely any sequel. The violence of Charles Reade, though frequently it, too, passed like a summer tempest, was sometimes the precursor of a prolonged literary or legal battle; for he had a passion for litigation.

"Assassination is too good for him; the miscreant ought to be boiled in oil!" Mr. Barnwell once heard Morris roaring as he came into his presence. Inquiry brought out the fact that the villainy for which such punishment was deemed suitable was the crime of placing the pockets of a new suit in their conventional position instead of arranging them in a novel and interesting manner, suggested by Morris. But the unimaginative tailor was not boiled; moreover, when, shortly afterward, he fell into difficulties, it was Morris who advanced him money enough to set him on his feet again.

Possibly Reade, who also was a generous-hearted man, might at need have shown equal magnanimity toward a cobbler who aroused his ire. The man had been recommended by his friend, Wilkie Collins, and the next time the two novelists met Reade lifted his voice from afar.

"Confound you!" he shouted irascibly. "That cobbler you sent to me is a fraud—a rascal—a rogue—a triple-dyed villain! He ought to be choked with his own shoe pegs!"

Wilkie Collins, laughing, attempted some defense of his protege; but Reade would not listen. Lifting his hands to heaven like an Oriental calling down the vengeance of the gods, he declared impressively, in true eastern style:

"May the heels of the conscienceless wretch who recommended such a cobbler be blistered, and may his joints be cramped! May bunions visit his great toe and corns sit upon his little one, and the wrath of the enemy destroy his sole!"

Then, satisfied with the achievement of an impromptu curse at once harmless and horrifying, he accepted Collins' invitation to luncheon, and the two walked amicably away together. —Youth's Companion.

The Tunisian Posts.

The postal courier service of Tunis which ran between the years 1835 and 1875 is described in the "Revue Tunisienne" by Mr. Marcel Gandolphe. The service covered the distance between Tunis and Susa up to 1868, and then it was extended to Sfax. The distance between Tunis and Susa—a dangerous journey over not too easy country—was performed in 24 hours and at one stretch. Only once was the Tunis courier behind his time, by 12 hours, and that was the result of hair-raising adventure. In 1864 times were certainly not good for couriers and waylaying on the road was not uncommon. At that period there were only two running out of the three Mohammeds, who for many years had shared the duty. Boutefeu, Becassine and Le Chameau were names bestowed upon them, the first because of his vivacity, the second because of his svelte appearance, and the third because of his stature. The story of these dauntless three of the Tunisian postal service in the light of the latest aerial postal innovations is of almost prehistoric flavor.

We'll Say He Loves Her.

Gwendoline sighed softly, and wept. "Harold!" she blubbered. "You do not love me."

The young man started violently, knitted his brow fiercely, and an excited flush enveloped his countenance.

"Gwendoline!" he gasped, as he recovered from the shock. "Gwendoline!" he repeated. "You astound me! When a man deliberately misses the last car for seven nights in succession, when he attempts to learn the latest jazz steps just to please a fair maiden, when he tolerates the cheek and impudence of her rascally young brother, and constantly sniffs up his nostrils the hated scent of eau de cologne—to suggest he is not a victim of Cupid's bow and arrow is a positive insult!"—Houston Post.

New Source of Petroleum.

The existence of petroleum, it is reported, has been definitely established near Punta Arenas and in the northwest of Tierra del Fuego. The frequency of the emanations of natural gas makes it probable that the petroliferous deposits are large. The geologists have indicated to certain proposed drilling companies the most appropriate places for drilling. The Chilean government takes no part in the actual drilling but will continue to further scientific explorations with a view to giving all aid to the search for petroleum.

MRS. LEEDS NOT ROYAL PRINCESS

Recent Marriage to Christopher of Greece Did Not Give Her That Status.

PRINCE RENOUNCES HIS RANK

American Woman's Only Title Now Is Countess Glueckeburg, Official Athens Gazette Says—Similar Cases Recalled.

New York.—Cable dispatches from Athens effectively contradict the assumption that Mrs. William B. Leeds, through her recent marriage to Prince Christopher, youngest brother of former King Constantine of Greece, acquired the status of a princess of the blood and the title of "Royal Highness." The latest issues of the Official Gazette of Athens publish an announcement by the Hellenic government, in the name of the crown, that Prince Christopher, before he married Mrs. Leeds, was obliged to renounce his rank as a prince of the sovereign house of Greece and his place in the line of succession to the throne. The renunciation automatically erased his name from the official roster of the princes and princesses of the royal house.

Renounces Danish Rank.

Nor was this the only renunciation that the prince was compelled to make in order to obtain the consent of his brother, the present King Alexander, and the consent of the Hellenic government. He was a royal prince of Denmark, and he was obliged to renounce his Danish royal rank and his place in the line of Danish succession.

His father, the late King George, assassinated at Salonika in 1913, was a prince of the reigning house of Denmark prior to his election to the throne of Greece. He was so apprehensive as to the tenure of his kingship in Greece that he required the protecting powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, to guarantee him an income of $60,000 a year as long as he lived, and to permit him to retain his royal rank and status in the house of Denmark. All of his sons and grandsons continue, therefore, to rank as princes of Denmark, all except Christopher. The king and government of Denmark agreed to give their consent to the marriage only after this further renunciation.

According to the Official Gazette, the former Prince Christopher was rewarded for the various surrenders of royal rank with the consent of the kings and governments of Greece and Denmark to the union with Mrs. Leeds and with the rank of count in the Danish nobility. His title is now Count Glueckeburg, and that is the only title that the former Mrs. Leeds may lay claim to. She is not a princess of either Greece or Denmark, and on her appearance at any monarchical court would have to be content with the title of Countess Glueckeburg.

A Similar Case.

A former instance of similar renunciation occurred when Prince Aage of Denmark, eldest son of Prince Waldemar and of Princess Marie of France, married the daughter of Count Calvi di Bergolo, minister plenipotentiary of Italy at Copenhagen. He was not permitted to marry the girl he loved until he surrendered his royal rank and right of succession and had accepted the rank of ordinary noble with the title of Count Rosenberg.

Still another case was that of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, who fell in love with Miss Mary Esther Lee of New York and was not permitted to marry her, as he did in 1864, until he had definitely renounced his status and prerogatives as a prince of the blood. Still another instance was that of Duke Henry Borwin of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who married the former Miss Elizabeth Pratt of Kingston, N. Y., at Dover, England, in 1911. The marriage was declared invalid in 1913 by the Supreme Court of the Grand Duchy because it was held that the duke had evaded and violated the laws of his country by marrying without official sanction.

In all the long list of American women that have married foreigners of rank and title, only one, Miss Alice Heine of New Orleans, ever entered the royal circle. Her first husband was Armand, Duc de Richelieu, and after his death she became the consort of Albert, prince of Monaco, a ruling sovereign in his own right.

Bulgaria Leads Profiteers in Chains Through Streets

Usurers, blackmailers and profiteers are being placarded and marched in chains through the streets and market places of Bulgarian cities, according to advices received from Berne, Switzerland. This public exposure, which recalls the medieval pillory, is said to be producing good results.

Latest Fish Story.

Winsted, Conn.—James Campbell, a miller in Newton, caught an eleven-pound eel in the Pootatuck river. In order to save himself from being pulled into the river he put his line around a telegraph pole.

Smoking is very common in Japan. All the men and most of the ladies smoke, the girls beginning when they are about ten years of age. The ladies have pipes with longer stems than the men, and if one of them wishes to show a gentleman a special mark of favor, she lights her pipe, takes a whiff, hands it to him, and lets him smoke.

ALL GERMAN SHELLS LEFT

All that German shell fire left of a church in northern France was this font, about which, in the deep grass, a family is shown, gathered for the baptism of a child.

PLAN HAVRE-PARIS OIL TUBES

French Government to Construct Pipe Lines to Solve Coal Shortage Problem.

London.—The French government has sanctioned the construction of a double pipe line for oil between Havre and Paris, a distance of about 150 miles, it is stated by the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

One of the pipe lines, with an internal diameter of ten inches, is to be used for heavy fuel oils, and above it will be a smaller pipe line of four inches, for petroleum and motor spirit.

It is anticipated that 4,500 tons of heavy and 1,000 tons of light oils and spirit can be pumped through these lines daily, thus materially lightening the difficulty of supplying Paris with coal by facilitating the use of heavy oils in its place. It is hoped to complete the lines in time for next winter.

COST IS BASED ON ACCENT

Berlin Shops Charge Exchange When Buyers Have Not Mastered German.

Berlin.—Foreign guests at the Hotel Adlon have been notified of a 100 per cent increase in their lodging rate. A movement is beginning in various hostelries, watering places and health resorts to assess foreigners heavily so as to offset the discrepancy in exchange.

Big shops generally have introduced a system of charging foreigners an exchange assessment. Shoppers who have mastered the Teutonic enunciation, however, escape this added tax.

The correspondent, who speaks German, priced a trunk and the cost was given him at 6,000 marks. A colleague, whose German enunciation is not quite what it should be, was asked 12,000 marks for the same trunk.

Thought Husband Slain; Married Again; Divorced

Durham, N. C.—Mrs. Ida Page Griffin, the central figure in Durham's modern Enoch Arden case, was granted a divorce from Walter Griffin, the husband with whom she was living when T. O. Page, her first husband, believed dead, returned from army service.

Mrs. Page was officially notified by army officials of her first husband's death. Some time later she married Griffin. Only a few months ago the first husband returned to Durham.

Recently Mrs. Griffin announced her intention of divorcing both husbands.

TO RETRIEVE FLAG OF 1812

James Buchanan, Louisville, to Bring Back Emblem Lost in Battle of the Thames.

Frankfort, Ky.—James Buchanan, a descendant of Col. William Whitley, commander of the Kentucky volunteers in the battle of the Thames in Michigan, in the war of 1812, will go to England as commissioner of the state of Kentucky to bring back the Kentucky battle flag which was lost at that battle.

The upper house of the general assembly recently appropriated expenses for Mr. Buchanan's trip.

The battle is commonly called by historians "the massacre of the River Raisin," because a majority of the Kentuckians were killed and scalped by the Indians after they had surrendered to the British officers under an unfulfilled promise of protection from the Indians.

Mine Fire Burns 15 Years.

Shenandoah, Pa. — Announcement was made officials believed the fire which has raged in the underground workings at the Girard Mamouth colliery at Raven Run, Pa., for 15 years, is now under control. In a short time the burning area will be opened up and hundreds of thousands of tons of anthracite will be reclaimed.

The Wolf Cry.

Timber wolves when separated raise their noses into the air and send out weird cries that curdle the blood of every [illegible] lesser animal within hearing. Then the other timber wolves [illegible] toward each other [illegible] the pack is formed.

BERLIN SWEPT BY CRIME WAVE

Burglars, Holdup Men and "Aristocratic Swindlers" Are Reaping Harvest.

MURDERERS ALSO ARE BUSY

Cafes and American Bars Are Resorts for Pickpockets and Thieves—Smashed Skulls an Everyday Occurrence in German Capital.

Berlin.—Berlin is being swept by a crime wave such as perhaps no city in Europe has known in modern times. A German minister remarked a few days ago that profiteering now is hardly considered a crime, and that if it were possible to tie every profiteer in Berlin to a lamp post there would not be enough lamp posts.

However, it is not alone the profiteer who holds Berlin in his iron grasp. Equally menacing is the daring burglar who will not stop even at murder; the outlaw who defies the law and all authority and who holds up men and women in the street or in the road; the so-called "aristocratic swindler," who, with an imposing title and a female companion, preys on the stranger and finds his victims in the expensive hotels and restaurants.

It has been remarked truthfully that it would be difficult to recall in modern history a happier hunting ground for cutthroats and rogues than is the German capital. Indeed, life here has reached such a state of insecurity that it now takes much to shock or even cause a thrill of interest among the people, so accustomed have they grown to murders and robberies and unnatural crimes.

Nails Children in Barrel.

Many of these crimes which are being committed in Berlin are unexplainable from human standpoints. For instance, a case was reported where two children remained away from their home too long on the occasion of their mother's birthday. When they returned home their mother dragged them to the garret, thrust them into a barrel and nailed down the cover. Another case was that of the murder of a feeble and aged fortune teller for the sake of a few coins which she had saved.

In the midst of the daily and nightly holdups and the murder wave which is sweeping Berlin there was one case which attracted wide attention because of its horror. It was known as the Falkenhagen Forest murders. The murderer when he was arrested was unable to remember all the murders he had committed or his outrages on innocent persons. In one instance he locked his victims in a house and set fire to it, meanwhile shooting into the house while it burned.

The exploits of the Strauss brothers was another case which attracted wide attention here. Before the war these two men were burglars. One of them interrupted his criminal career to fight for Germany. He won the Iron Cross, but as soon as hostilities ceased returned home and joined his brother in the old pursuits. Finally they were arrested, but one of them managed to escape from prison.

Frees Brother From Jail.

He soon returned to the jail, however, overcame all opposition and released his brother, with the result that they went back to the business of robbery. A nationwide hunt for them followed. When the police located them there was a battle in which two policemen were killed and two wounded, and the Strauss brothers again succeeded in escaping. Finally they were arrested in the east end of Berlin.

Almost daily one hears of somebody's skull having been smashed "only a few blocks from where I live" or that somebody was stunned and robbed "before my eyes." The police seem powerless to control the situation.

The so-called "aristocratic swindler" and robber is reaping a harvest. He finds his prey usually in an American bar, becomes acquainted with the man he intends to rob and offers him a "prepared" cigarette, which promptly blinds the victim. The thief then proceeds to pick his victim's pocket in a leisurely and dignified way.

Street battles between robbers and persons whom they would rob are frequent occurrences. In one of these battles in the Wedding district recently two civil guards and a burglar were killed. On another occasion two parties searching for a thief fired on each other in the dark with fatal consequences.

Finds $1,200,000 Order; Returns It; Reward of $2

New York. — Harry Hahn, seventeen years old, stepped on a piece of paper on lower Broadway. He picked it up and found that it was an order on the Bank of Montreal to give the bearer $1,200,000 in railroad bonds. The boy returned it to a brokerage firm and received a reward of $2 and the information that he was an honest lad.

The first street letter boxes were erected in New York and Boston August 2, 1858. April 6, 1860, congress enacted that letters [illegible] should be returned to the address of the writer [illegible] on the envelope. Money order service began in the United States November 1, 1864. The international money order system was established three years later.

EASY TO WIN CO-OPERATION

Main Thing to Remember Is That One Must Earn What One Expects to Receive.

Getting on with others is a matter of co-operation.

If you expect co-operation you must give co-operation—judiciously, systematically and with good will.

You can win co-operation from a person when you help him to do what he wants to do.

Everybody has desires which are worthy and deserving of promotion. Study the desires of the person whose co-operation you wish to win and then idealize the ways by which you can aid him to realize those desires.

It all comes back to a matter of service—to what Emerson called the law of compensation and what one teacher of New Thought calls the law of giving and receiving. In the language of salesmanship the way to sell yourself to anyone is through the principle of service. "What will you have?" quoth God; "pay for it and take it—Nothing venture nothing have—Thou shalt be paid for what thou hast done; no more, no less."

In more homely language you must earn what you get in the way of friendship, favors and co-operation of any kind just as you must earn anything else worth while. And by the way, to habitually take what you do not earn, what you do not give a fair equivalent for in one way or another, is to sap the vitality of your own character and unfit yourself for a place among men and women who are not parasites.

If you are a salaried worker and want to earn more money there is only one legitimate way in which you can do it (assuming that no other employer will give you the increased pay), and that is by giving more efficient, co-operative service. This service may take the form of carrying out instructions from others or of acting on your own responsibility; in either case the object is to efficiently help your employer to realize his ideals for the business.

You cannot throw into the business machinery the monkey wrench of indifference, or positive objection to the ideals of your employer and his ways of realizing them, and expect to get your pay raised therefor. Neither can you, by such a course, render relations more pleasant and agreeable and win the co-operation which you desire in the way of increased appreciation as evidenced by a fatter pay envelope.—William E. Towne in Nautilus.

Omsk Once Cossack Center.

Feodor Dostoievsky, the Russian Dickens, wrote his famous novel, "Crime and Punishment," out of his experiences with criminals at Omsk, which was for a time the seat of government of the regime of Admiral Kolchak. In this work Dostoievsky pictures a future Russian people freed from bonds of force, but united by ties of mutual trust and kindness.

Omsk, under the Russian monarchy, was the crossroad of the routes to Central Russia, Orenburg and Turkestan. It lies along the trans-Siberian railway, running from Moscow to Vladivostok, a 5,385-mile journey. It was founded about 200 years ago and is approximately of the size of Birmingham, Ala., or Paterson, N. J.

Omsk was long a Cossack center. In the principal square stands the church of St. Nicholas, in which hangs a banner reputed to have been that of Yermak, a Cossack bandit of the Volga, who turned over the vast domain of Siberia to Ivan the Terrible, with the result that Yermak procured his own restoration to Moscow court favor.

Remarkable Feat of Juggling.

An Indian juggler's remarkable feat is described by a writer in the Wide World Magazine. A slim young native, accompanied by a gray-bearded assistant, appeared carrying a couple of large baskets, from the first of which was produced a big python, which the young native proceeded to "charm" with his pipe. The juggler took the basket containing the python, placed it upon a large cloth, the four corners of which he knotted together with a strong, thin rope. At the end of this rope were affixed two little hollow-leaden cups, which he placed over his eyeballs in such a way that a vacuum was created. He then shut his eyes so that the lids were outside the cups.

The two sides of the rope were then passed over his ears and, rising from his squatting position, he lifted the basket containing the snake by the grip of his eyelids and the suction on his eyeballs alone. The writer says he has never heard of the feat being performed before or since.

Just a Reminder.

"The Grabcoins are spending the winter in Florida," remarked Mrs. Dubwaite, who was glancing over the society pages.

"Well, what is that to us?" asked Mr. Dubwaite, fretfully. "We can't afford to spend the winter in Florida."

"Probably not," answered Mrs. Dubwaite, with an air of resignation. "I just thought I'd call your attention to the fact that it is still being done."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Strange Character.

"How about Gilbwitz?"

"In what respect?"

"His mentality?"

"Oh, I wouldn't go so far as to say Gilbwitz' mind is a perfect blank, but I've never heard him express an opinion on the League of Nations and he [illegible]."

Some exceptionally lovely negligees show harem skirts of plain satin and trailing overdrapes of self-fabric veiled in chiffon or georgette in contrasting color.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SACRED CATTLE WIN

Awarded Blue Ribbons at Stock Show in Texas.

Oxen With Humps Thrive on Arid Plains—Crossed With Native Stock.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The great sacred cattle of India have gone to home pastures with blue ribbons for the first time from the Fort Worth fat stock show, setting a new era in the industry in the southwest.

The Brahmas came from the great Pierce ranches in Wharton county and surpassed in public interest at the exhibit this year the Herefords, the Poll Angus, Jerseys and other breeds. Fifteen of the sacred cattle were brought to the show.

What attracted most interest about the "sacred cattle" is the fact that they are tick-proof and drought-resisting. Originally pure bloods, these giant, gaunt cattle have been crossed with Texas stock until they have donned some of the physical characteristics of their kind. But they still retain the hump and their natural wildness has been intensified by the admixture with the Texas stock.

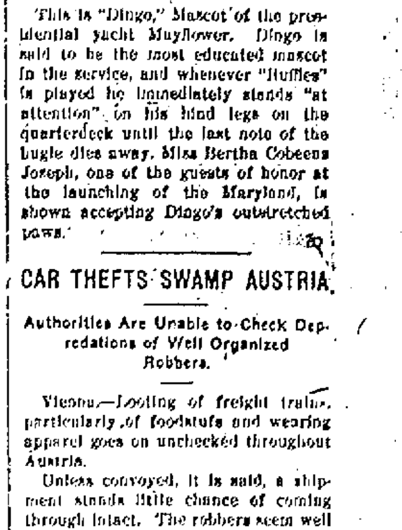
They are tall and almost gaunt and can run like deer, but their meat is tender and strengthening. Breeding of these sacred cattle has never progressed into an industry in Texas, yet this year's exhibit has strengthened interest in the crossing of the breeds, especially in west Texas, because of their drought-resisting qualities.

In periods of drought, the ordinary steers cannot wander far from a water hole in search of grass, with the result that all of the vegetation around the particular water hole is soon eaten up and the cattle begin to suffer. But the Brahmas will go far afield in quest of food, not depending upon the proximity of water.

While most of Texas is rapidly "cleaning up" so far as the tick is concerned, yet the fact that the tick will not molest the sacred cattle also has drawn attention to them.

In the beginning of the cross-breed, south Texas cattlemen imported a few of the Brahmas from India and then crossed them with the local cattle.

UNCLE SAM'S CLEVEREST DOG



This is "Dingo," mascot of the presidential yacht Mayflower. Dingo is said to be the most educated mascot in the service, and whenever "Ruffles" is played he immediately stands "at attention" on his hind legs on the quarterdeck until the last note of the bugle dies away. Miss Bertha Cobeens Joseph, one of the guests of honor at the launching of the Maryland, is shown accepting Dingo's outstretched paws.

CAR THEFTS SWAMP AUSTRIA

Authorities Are Unable to Check Depredations of Well Organized Robbers.

Vienna.—Looting of freight trains, particularly of foodstufs and wearing apparel goes on unchecked throughout Austria.

Unless convoyed, it is said, a shipment stands little chance of coming through intact. The robbers seem well organized and armed and often so numerous as to resist arrest.

Gift cargoes from other European states seem the favorite plunder, and, according to report, much of the stolen goods has been found for sale in the open market.

A large consignment of this character from Sweden arrived this week and when opened it was found that a portion of the fat and flour had been skillfully removed from each package and Austrian salt substituted.

Leap Year Cupid Aid.

Lexington, Ky.—In order to encourage matrimony and assist lovelorn girls to find "soulmates," Moses Kaufman, postmaster, has established a "leap year Cupid bureau." It is being worked overtime, too. Kaufman has issued a notice for all bachelors and widowers in line for leap year proposals to register with him.

Seeks a More Cheerful Job.

Eddyville, Ky.—There's a job for a chaplain at the Kentucky state prison here. Rev. J. D. Woodson, who for two terms has watched condemned men go to death, has had enough, and his resignation is in the hands of the governor.

While one man says of a thing: "It is impossible!" and contents himself with saying so, another one passes him and does it. This has been the history of the world's progress ever since time began. We cannot say of anything that it is impossible in this marvelous world of invention and endeavor. We can only say: "It has never yet been done."

Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1920

NOTES

Extracts from Early Recollections of Newport, by George G. Channing

(Continued)

It was suspected, but never discovered, to whom, mainly, the public were indebted for this thrilling rebuke; but the ghastly object was quickly removed, and in due time sidewalks were introduced. Of sunshades and parasols there were none. Silk umbrellas had not been thought of. Oiled linen ones, stiff, unwieldy, capable of standing alone, were the only ones to be seen on the street. High-top combs, horn and shell, were in vogue. Hoops, whether of steel or cane, were not to be found. A lady in the street today, with the wind boxing (a sailor phrase) from northeast to southwest, and from southeast to northwest, quite a gale, minus the stiffened crinoline, would present an accurate duplicate of the style of street costume in England, France and this country, sixty years ago, as given in Akerman's Repository, the accredited London standard of fashion at that day, still extant in some old families.

It was the custom for watchmen to cry the wind and weather; and when the nights were stormy and cold, many of them received a mug of cider and ginger flip. When a death occurred it was usual to engage persons to watch the body from an adjacent room. This was done to guard against the possible intrusion of rats and mice, then a common tenantry.

There were no door-bells in my day; huge brass knockers indicated the mode for obtaining admission into dwellings. Many of the ancient houses of Newport still retain this bright embellishment.

Town meetings were summoned by a town officer who was always accompanied by the town drummer. A town crier was appointed by the town. It was the custom, at the close of the old, and opening of the new, year, to ring the church bells.

It was a custom in Rhode Island, after washing day was well over, for the cook to dot the kitchen floor, previously washed and holystoned, with little mounds of wet, fresh sand, and these hillocks were gracefully arranged to please the eye of "Missis" when summoned to witness the cook's skill. On one of these occasions, a man, having some questions to ask, opened the kitchen door, and thoughtlessly stepped upon one of these miniature mounds, before it had been exhibited and approved by the mistress of the house; and received for his carelessness a word and a blow, which penalty he never incurred again. The maid, in her department, in these days, claimed equal respect with the mistress.

Carriages

In my early days, the conveniences for travelling in Newport were very limited. Of double teams, there were three coaches, two phaetons, and two public hacks. These, with a few dozen chaises, having leather seats for drivers resting on an iron frame in front, and half a dozen wagons, constituted all the vehicles there were in the town. Of course, every farmer on the island had these conveniences; and strangers had their carriages; hence the principal business streets often wore the appearance of great activity. Occasionally, a scrub race would come off, much to the delight of the urchins.

Narragansett was famous for her breed of "pacers," whose motion, although not graceful, was easy, and therefore highly valued by men. I hardly recollect ever seeing a side saddle. Young ladies' out of door exercise was confined to walking and an occasional drive. Every description of pleasure vehicle was mounted in the air as high as possible, rendering the "getting in and out", especially with spirited horses, quite inconvenient and dangerous. The inconvenience and hazard, however, were readily incurred, rather than the sacrifice of the grand appearance of the vehicle towering through the streets, causing as much wonder among the uninitiated as John Gilpin's journey to and from Islington.

Fuel Artificial Illumination

In my boyhood, the forests of New England were thought sufficient for the supply of fuel for all time. No one dreamt of an inadequate store for all seasons. Gradually, however, the reports came that the woods began to show signs of thinness. The lofty pine, the beautiful maple, the wide-spread oak, and noble walnut, had soon to bow their heads in obedience to the pressing wants of the islanders. By and by a discovery was made. At no greater distance than seven or eight miles from Newport, coal could be obtained at a less price than the current rate for wood. The news spread very soon, that this anthracite would compensate for any deficiency in wood. It was found however, to be too hard for ordinary purposes; and, after a fair trial, utterly failed of acceptance, save in a very few families. A good deal of Scotch coal was brought from New York; which was consumed in grates, and in stoves suited for such fuel. The discovery of anthracite caused quite a sensation in Boston; and it was not long before a company was formed and incorporated in that town, called the "Rhode Island Coal Company." Mr. Joseph Hayes was the president and Col. Joseph May the secretary and treasurer. I had a certificate for five shares given to me, which was fortunate, as they yielded nothing. The last time I was in Newport I learned that the mine, after a lapse of years, had been re-opened, and was yielding quite a good article for manufacturing purposes whenever intense heat was required.

Our forefathers were content to grope at night by the light of a farthing candle, and to ignite it, had recourse to a tinder-box with its flint and steel accompaniments. How little is thought, in this lucifer-match age, of the hard times of our progenitors, especially on a winter morning, when they were compelled, with tinder-box between their knees (often containing damp tinder) to catch a spark, if a spark would abide long enough to be caught by a brimstone match! It was an afterthought, the discovery and application of phosphorus as an ignitible agent. Candles were a great luxury, little children were obliged to find their way to bed in the dark. There were two kinds: the inferior were of the dipt class with large wicks requiring the use of snuffers every few minutes. From the dipt we advanced to the mould candles; and in order to insure great hardness and whiteness the richest families substituted mutton tallow; that from beef, having a yellow hue, was accounted of much less value. By and by whale oil was introduced in a few families, but only a few as the smoke was offensive. Spermaceti oil and candles followed. The last and greatest luxury was the wax candle. Gas was manufactured from coal and exhibited by Mr. David Melville, as early as 1804 in the Representatives' Hall in the State House. The light was brilliant; but how to render the gas innocuous was a secret for a later period to make patent. I was one of the boys with staring eyes who witnessed the experiment; and now every city and large town in the United States is supplied with it.

Odd People

Newport was a wonderfully queer place in the olden time, having some strange, strange customs; one of which was the military salute paid to young married people on the evening, or rather night of their marriage, provided the husband was a member of the "artillery company." Whenever it was ascertained that such a marriage had taken place, notice was given to a section of the company to meet at the armory with two musicians and with guns loaded and primed, from thence to proceed at midnight to the house of the happy couple so quietly, in slippers or stocking feet, according to the weather, as to avoid any unusual sound, and then and there to fire a volley loud enough to rouse the neighborhood following the same with a drum and fife salute or serenade. If the husband happened to be a commissioned officer, he was honored with a salute from the muzzle of a brass field piece. These latter explosions occasioned the loss of many panes of glass, which the happy and highly honored man was expected to replace. An uncle of mine received the salute from a brazen 6-pounder and had to pay the penalty. There were no impertinent police officers or watchmen interfering in such matters then as they do now.

Newport liked to encourage odd people in the whimwhams. For instance, there was a middle-aged gentleman who received particular attention from all whom he met on his way from the brick market, now called City Hall, down Thames street to Townsend's Coffee house at "Change" hours, twelve o'clock. He was genial and extremely polite; wore powder; and but for his exquisite neatness, contrasting with and making painfully noticeable, the ordinary dress of others, he would have passed up and down street as a good-looking man, such as now usually crowd the street at mid-day. As soon as he came in sight the naughty boys would shout, "Here comes Bandbox!" He received the title of Beau.

Another oddity lived on the Parade, and rendered himself conspicuous by the use of big words. Frequently he would gather an audience by his gesticulation and rodomondade. I happened once to be near his premises, when a humble woman was passing who had ignorantly excited his ire. He stopped her and stretching himself to his utmost height, said, "Rebecca S., Rebecca S., I wish you to know that I am a respecter of nuisances; and that transcendant punishment awaits you for suffering your ducks to lie night after night, dormant in my beef barrel, unless, without further surreption you remove the bipeds." The plain English of the matter was simply this: This grandiloquent railer owned a strip of land contiguous to the dwelling of the ignorant trespasser, and had left in his gateless yard an old one-headed barrel lying on its bilge, which had formed a comfortable lodge for her two ducks; and for this "offence", when no "fence" had been raised by the complainant, he berated her in these ridiculous and other incomprehensible words.

QUERIES.

10499. GRAHAM, GORHAM—In the published town records of Newport in the marriage of Rebecca Graham and Benjamin Brown January 30, 1737-S. In the published records of the Congregational Church, under Brown, is the same entry, but the bride is called Peckham. Under Peckham she is not listed, but under Gorham I find the same entry once more. Can any one tell which of these is correct.—W. B. B.

10500. GREENE.—John Greene, son of John Greene and Mary Jefferay, died 1753. He married first Sarah Peckham, and second Mary ——. Can any one give the dates of these marriages and full name of Mary. Also when was John Greene born.—P. J. C.

10501. HEFFERNAN.—William Heffernan married Susannah ——, and had three sons: William, Samuel and Robert. He died about 1680 or 1681. In February, 1681, the administrator of his estate, Caleb Carr, gave a receipt to his widow, Susannah, for goods sold to her. I would like to learn the dates of any of the Heffernans mentioned above. —G. H.

10502. LILLY—Who was Henry Lilly and what were his dates. He was keeper of the prison in Newport 1677. Oct. 31, 1677, he and forty-seven others were granted 5000 acres to be called East Greenwich.

10503. OXX—Wanted, parentage of Samuel Oxx who was born Jan. 13, 1781, and who married Deliverance Hudson Oct. 23, 1803. Their son, Gordon Dixon Oxx, was born Dec. 16, 1818. Who were the parents of Deliverance Hudson.—G. E.

Investigation shows that more liquor is sold in New York City today than at any previous time since the country went dry. The Prohibition law is widely disobeyed. Real 100 proof bonded whiskey sells at 75 a drink and in first class restaurants as high as $2 is charged for a ginger ale high ball which contains about 20 cents worth of whiskey, even at present values. Gin retails from $10 to $20 a quart and Scotch whiskey which is very scarce, can be had by special patrons at from $20 to $25 a quart.

HAS TEN DEMANDMENTS

Business Firm's Requirements of Its Employes—"Dishonesty Is Never An Accident"

A business firm has the following "Ten Demandments" of its employes:

First—Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end, and that is the wrong end.

Second—Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short; and a short day's work makes my face long.

Third—Give me more than I expect and I will give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.

Fourth—You owe me much to yourself that you cannot afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt, or keep out of my shop.

Fifth—Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, never see temptation when they meet it.

Sixth—Mind your own business, and in time you'll have a business of your own to mind.

Seventh.—Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. An employe who is willing to steal for me is willing to steal from me.

Eighth.—It is none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do for me the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

Ninth—Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but one for my clothes.

Tenth—Don't kick if I kick. If you're worth while correcting, you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Sc. Sheriff's Office, Newport, R. I., February 11, A. D. 1920.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 8027 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1920, and returnable to said Court May 11th, A. D. 1920, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the third day of February, A. D. 1920, in favor of John T. Brio and Maurice F. McMahon, doing business as the F. P. Garrettson Co., of said Newport, plaintiff, and against William C. Anthony, alias John Doe, of Newport, in said County, defendant, I have this day at 50 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, William C. Anthony, alias, had at the time of this levy in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Westerly 160 feet on Coggeshall avenue; Easterly 190 feet on land now of Van Alen and Baldwin; Northerly 120 feet on land of Van Alen, and Southerly on land of Camp, and containing 25,216 square feet of land, more or less, and being the same premises known as lot 3 on Plat 37 on the Tax Assessors' plats of the City of Newport, be all of the said measurements more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 15th Day of May, A. D. 1920, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

4-17-4t

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, Sc.

Newport, April 24, A. D. 1920.

WHEREAS MARY A. GORMAN of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Mary A. Gorman and Edward Gorman, now in parts to the said Mary A. Gorman unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered;

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Edward Gorman of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be holden at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the first Monday of June A. D. 1920, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

4-24-6w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, Sc.

Newport, April 24, A. D. 1920.

WHEREAS NELLIE L. BERRY, of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Nellie L. Berry and George W. Berry, now in parts to the said Nellie L. Berry unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered;

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said George W. Berry of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be holden at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1920, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

4-24-6w

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, April 24th, 1920.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of MARY FERRARIS, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

SILVESTER FERRARIS.

4-24

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, May 1st, 1920.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport Administrator of the estate of MARY M. ONCHER, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

CHARLES ONCHER.

5-1

To NEW YORK
FALL RIVER LINE
Leave Long Whf. daily
Eastern Standard Time 8:45 p. m.
Daylight Saving Time 9.45 p. m.
Ticket Office on the Wharf
The New England Steamship Co.

THE T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO.

Shoes for Spring
NEW STYLES for this season's wear, in footwear of every kind.
OXFORDS IN MANY STYLES
for Men, Women and Children
MEN'S HEAVY
TAN GRAIN WORK SHOES
$5.00 a pair
The T. Mumford Seabury Co.
214 Thames Street.
Tel. 787

Mackenzie & Winslow
(INCORPORATED)
Dealers in
HAY, STRAW,
GRAIN
POULTRY SUPPLIES
SALT
Agent for H. C. Anthony's
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS
Store: 162 BROADWAY Phone 181
Elevator: MARSH ST. Phone 293
Jamestown Agency
ALTON F. COGGESHALL
Narragansett Ave Phone 20208

NOTICE
TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM
OFFICE OF TAX COLLECTOR

Notice is hereby given that all taxes due this town for the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, inclusive, MUST be paid on or before May 1, 1920, or the property will be levied on and sold for the benefit of the town.

O. C. ROSE, Tax Collector.

April 10, 4 w.

SHORT LINE
TO
PROVIDENCE
NOW OPEN
VIA
Newport & Providence Railway

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

Probate Court of the City of Newport

AT A SESSION of said Court holden at Newport, in and for said City of Newport, on the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION of SUSAN ELIZABETH SPEAS of said Newport, in said State, praying that her name may be changed to that of LILLIAN VERONICA CROWLEY, it appearing that the reason given therefor is sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made,

IT IS DECREED that her name be changed, as prayed for, to that of LILLIAN VERONICA CROWLEY, which shall be her legal name, and that by such name she shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities she would have been subject to had her name not been changed, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, a newspaper published in said Newport, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

Entered as decree by order of the Court.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest:

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Newport, May 5th, 1920.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 26th, 1920.

Estate of James B. Sanford

PETITION in writing is made by Evelyn C. Sanford of said Newport, praying, for reasons therein stated, that she, or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of James B. Sanford, of full age, of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the Twenty-fourth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

6-8

SEND NO MONEY
ON THIS "WONDER SHOE"
"No Seams to Hurt or Rip"
IT RESTS THE NERVES

Those Features Make This Shoe The Best Value On the Market

1—Has nerve resting shock absorber. No shocks to body or strain on feet.

2—Has strong, overweight soles, which give the longest wear.

3—Has pliable, real foot-comfort bottom.

4—Built on up-to-date, especially designed natural foot lasts, which means perfect fit and utmost ease.

5—Reduces wear on the heels of the socks.

6—Perfectly smooth on inside. No seams or nails to pinch or hurt.

7—Has waterproof insoles, which keep the feet dry.

8—The lowest priced comfortably built shoe for workmen or business men.

Just pay the letter carrier, and if you are not satisfied send it back and we will gladly refund your money. Buy a reliable shoe from a reliable firm. Reference—Bradstreet or R. G. Dun's.

USE THIS BLANK
Clip This Blank—Fill Out and Mail

JOSEPH PODRAT & SONS, DEPT. M, NEWPORT, R. I.
Gentlemen—Send us ..... Pairs No. G 31 New Dawn Shoe,
Size wanted .....
Name .....
Address .....
City and State .....

THE SUMMER ISSUE
of the
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
SOUTHERN SECTION
Closes for Entries and Corrections of Alphabetical and Classified Listings Including Advertising Copy
JUNE 10th, 1920
The most logical place to advertise your merchandise or service is in "The most used and useful book in the Community," which is consulted thousands of times each day by those who buy by telephone.
PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE COMPANY
266 Thames Street Newport, R. I.

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING?
USE THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS IN THE
NEWPORT DAILY NEWS
EVERY DAY One Hundred People are doing this and they GET RESULTS
CIRCULATION OVER 6400 DAILY
TELEPHONE 17, OR MAIL YOUR WANTS—BILL WILL BE SENT
PRICE 25 WORDS 25 CENTS FOR FIRST INSERTION, 10 CENTS FOR REPEATS
For Sale
To Let
Help Wanted
Situations
Ganeral
Lost and Found

MONEY — TIME — LABOR
is not saved by buying poor Paint.
Buy the L & M SEMI-PASTE PURE PAINT and pure Linseed Oil to mix with it.

It is positively the best, because made in semi-paste (thick) form and enables a SAVING OF $1.00 ON EVERY GALLON of Paint you use.
Use a gallon out of any you buy, and if not the best paint made, return the balance and get all your money back.
They are simply adding Linseed Oil to L & M Semi-Paste Paint
It Pays to "MAKE YOUR OWN PAINT"
RALPH R. BARKER, Inc.
NEWPORT

THE
Newport Gas Light Co
NO
COKE for Sale
AT PRESENT

For Sale or Exchange
Choicely bred 5-year-old mare of my own raising. Sound, fast and handsome. Weight, about 1000 lbs. Color, bay.
This is one of the best road horses that I ever owned and is offered for sale only because I need a heavier horse.
Price $100 or would trade for heavier horse if sound and reasonably young.
DAVID BUFFUM, Prudence Island.